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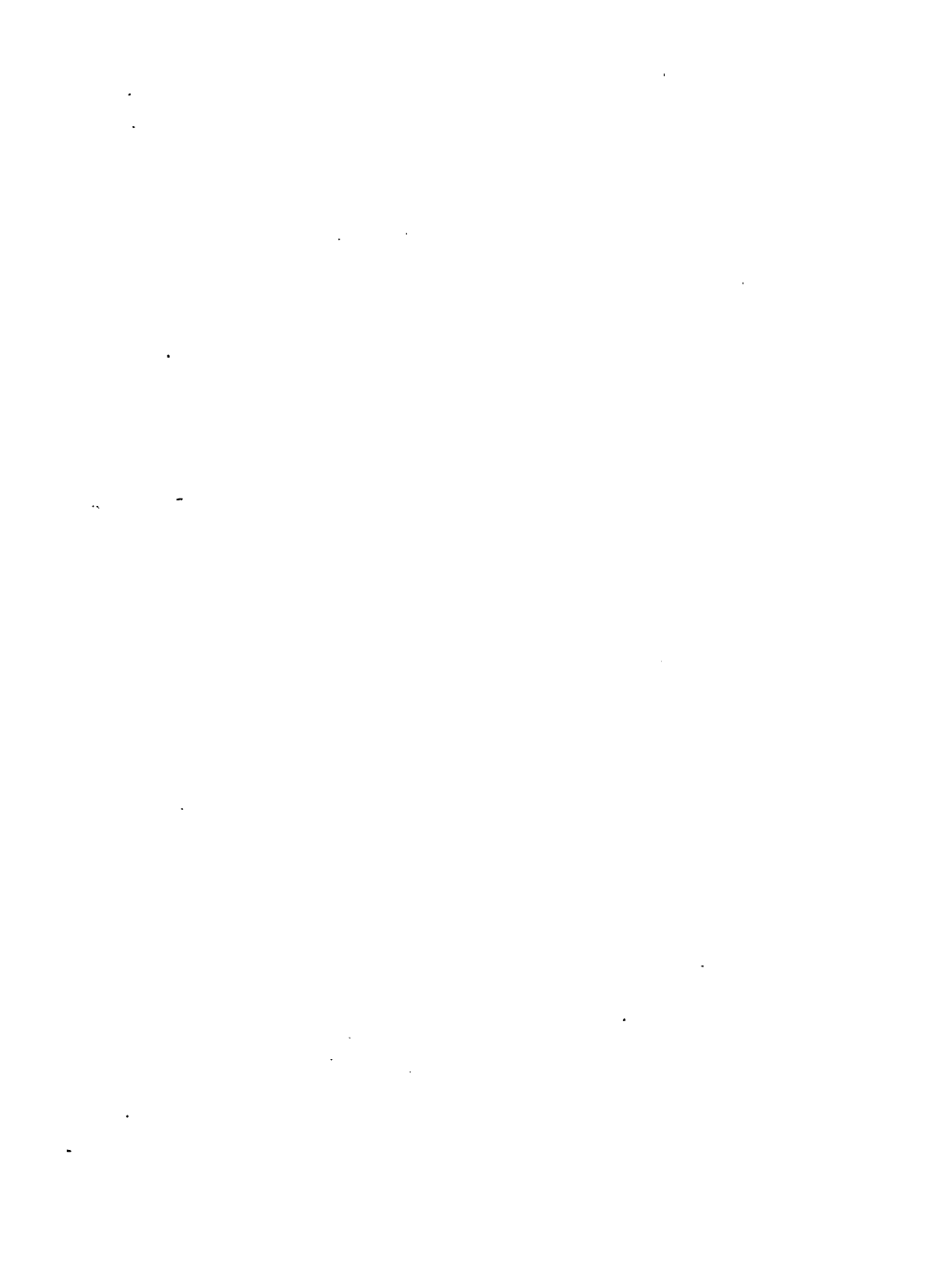
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STORIES  
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# STORIES FROM OVID:

WITH NOTES.

BY

R. W. TAYLOR, M.A.,

ASSISTANT MASTER IN RUGBY SCHOOL.

*THIRD EDITION,*

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### NOTE.

THIS Selection from OVID'S METAMORPHOSES was made four years ago for use in the Editor's own Form in Rugby School. The favour which it has met with elsewhere has induced him carefully to revise the Notes, and to make it more complete by the addition of the last three Stories.

The numbers which are added in the margin of the present Edition refer to the Sections in the Public School Primer, excepting where the letter (p.) is prefixed. In these cases the reference is to the pages of the same book.



**STORIES FROM OVID.**



# I.

## THE LOVERS OF BABYLON.

'A tedious brief scene of young Pyramus  
And his love Thisbe; very tragical mirth.'

(See *Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act V.*)

(This is the second story in Chaucer's '*Legende of Goode Women.*')  
 106. (a)

'PYRAMUS et Thisbe, iuvenum pulcherrimus alter,  
Altera, quas oriens habuit, praelata puellis,  
Contiguas tenere domos, ubi dicitur altam  
Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.  
Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit:  
Tempore crevit amor: taedae quoque iure coissent:  
Sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,  
Ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.  
Conscius omnis abest; nutu signisque loquuntur,

10 Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis. 118, p.137, E

'Through wall's chink, poor souls, they are content  
To whisper.'

Fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim 115

Cum fieret paries domui communis utrique.

Id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum— 107. (d)

4 The walls of Babylon were of brick (*coc tiles*) and were 480 stadia in circuit, 50 cubits in width, 200 cubits in height. Herodotus I. 178. (Chaucer's '*walles Ful hys, of harde tiles well ybake.*')  
 5 *primos gradus*, the first approaches (i.e. of acquaintance).  
 6 *taedae*, the bride was escorted to her new home by torchlight.  
 7 What is the antecedent to *quod*?  
 10 Understand *eo* with the second *magis*.

'As wrie the glede and hotter is the fire;  
Forbeede a love, and it is ten times so woode.' CHAUCER.  
(*wrie*, from A.S. *wrean*, to cover; *glede*, hot coals or charcoal.)  
 A

Quid non sentit amor?—primi vidistis amantes,  
 Et vocis fecistis iter; tutaeque per illud  
 Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant.  
 Saepe, ubi constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,  
 Inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,  
 "Invide" dicebant "paries, quid amantibus obstas?"

- 20 Quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi,  
 Aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres!  
 Nec sumus ingrati; tibi nos debere fatemur,  
 Quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures."  
 Talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti  
 Sub noctem dixere vale, partique dedere  
 Oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra.

'By moonshine did these lovers think no scorn  
 To meet at Ninus' tomb, there, there to woo.'

Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,  
 Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:  
 Ad solitum coiere locum; tum murmure parvo

- 30 Multa prius questi, statuunt, ut nocte silenti  
 Fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent,  
 Quumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt:  
 Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,  
 Conveniant ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra

18 Generally in *vicem*: the plural denotes frequent repetition.

20 It was not such a great matter to let us embrace; *vel*, at any rate. We should say, it *would not have been much*, but the Latin in such cases prefers the direct statement of the indicative. It was not in itself a great thing, that you should refuse it. So with *possum*, *debeo*, *oportet*, *decet*, the imperfect or preterite of the indicative is used, not the pluperfect subjunctive, even in an imaginary case.

Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic  
 Omnia dixisset. Juv. Sat. x.

(Cicero) might have made light of Antony's assassins, if all his utterances had been like this. Compare III. 69.

22 *tibi debere*, are your debtors.

26 The kisses did not reach the other side of the wall.

34 *umbra*, the meeting is by night, but it is moonlight, line 45.

p. 142. (1)

p. 142. (2)

107. (d)

- Arboris: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis  
 Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 106. (1)  
 Pacta placent, et lux, tarde discedere visa,  
 Praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îsdem.  
 Callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe  
 40 Egreditur fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum 100  
 Pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit.  
 Audacem faciebat amor.

'This grisly beast, which Lion hight by name  
 The trusty Thisby, coming first by night,  
 Did scare away, or rather did affright;  
 And as she fled her mantle she did fall  
 Which Lion vile with bloody mouth did stain.'

## Venit ecce recenti

- Caede leaena boum spumantes oblita rictus,  
 Depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda.  
 Quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe  
 Vidit, et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum,  
 Dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit. 153. (2)  
 Ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda,  
 Dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa  
 50 Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

'Anon comes Pyramus, sweet youth and tall,  
 And finds his trusty Thisby's mantle slain.'

## Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto

35 *niveis* suggests the transformation in the story. These stories of Ovid are all Metamorphoses.

40—42 Note the changes of tense.

40 *adoperta vultum*. It is perhaps best to take the participle in this construction as middle. Cf. Horace;

"laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,"

with their counters and slate hung on the left arm. L. Gr. p. 134 B.

43 Distinguish between *oblita* and *oblita*.

49 *sine ipsa*, without their owner. So *ipse* and *αὐτός* are 'the master.' *αὐτός* *ἔφη*, *ipse dixit*, the master said so, a frequent formula with Pythagoras' disciples.



- Pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore  
 Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam  
 Repperit, "Una duos" inquit "nox perdet amantes:  
 E quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita,  
 Nostra nocens anima est; ego te, miseranda, peremi,  
 In loca plena metus qui iussi nocte venires,  
 Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,  
 Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,  
 60 O quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones.  
 Sed timidi est optare necem"...Velamina Thisbes  
 Tollit, et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram.

'Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,  
 He bravely broached his boiling bloody breast.'

- Utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula, vesti,  
 "Accipe nunc" inquit "nostri quoque sanguinis haustus!"  
 Quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum,  
 Nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.  
 Ut iacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte:  
 Non aliter, quam quum vitiato fistula plumbo  
 Scinditur, et tenui stridente foramine longas  
 70 Ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit.  
 Arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram  
 Vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix

57 *venires*, oblique petition after *jussi*.

61 The coward *wishes* for death: the brave man *secures* it for himself.

63 *dedit oscula*, belongs to the *ut* clause. This omission of *et* is very common in poetry and in animated prose. It is called *Aeyndeton* (*ἀ*, privative, and *συνδέω*, to bind together). Cp. lines 105, 110.

66 *nec mora*, and without delay. This phrase is often used as a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the sentence.

67 *emicat*, spouts out.

'The blood out of the wound as broode sterte

As water, whanne the conduyte broken ys.' CHAUCER.

69 *longas* goes with *ejaculatur*, in a long stream.

71—73 There are two causes of the transformation. The berries are bespattered with blood, and the blood soaks through to the roots, and so stains the asp.

Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.

'And Thisby tarrying in mulberry shade  
His dagger drew, and died.'

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,  
Illa redit, iuvenemque oculis animoque requirit,  
Quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit.  
Utque locum, et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,  
Sic facit incertam pomi color; haeret, an haec sit.  
Dum dubitat, tremibunda videt pulsare cruentum

140

80 Membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo  
Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar,  
Quod tremit, exigua quum summum stringitur aura.  
Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,  
Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos,  
Et laniata comas amplexaque corpus amatum  
Vulnera supplevit lacrimis, fletumque cruori  
Miscuit, et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens  
"Pyrame" clamavit "quis te mihi casus ademit?"

124. (2)

106. (1)

Pyrame, responde: tua te carissima Thisbe

90 Nominat! exaudi, vultusque attolle iacentes!"  
Ad nomen Thisbes oculos iam morte gravatos  
Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa.

75 *oculis animoque*, denotes the longing eagerness of the search.

77 *ut—sic*, like the Greek μέν—δέ, although—yet.

78 *an*, which is properly the second member of a disjunctive question, when used by itself generally denotes that which can hardly be. Cf. v. 71.

79 'And at the last hire love than hath she founde

Betyng with his helis on the grounde  
Al bloody: and therewithal abak she sterte  
And lyke the wawes quappe gan hire herte,  
And pale as boxe she wax, and in a throwe  
Avised hir, and gan hym wel to knowe  
That it was Piramus, hire herte dere.'

CHAUCER.

83 *amores*, in this sense generally used in the plural.

85 *laniata*, used as a *middle*; see l. 40.

- Quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense  
 Vidit ebur vacuum, "Tua te manus" inquit "amorque  
 Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum  
 Hoc manus, est et amor: dabit hic in vulnere vires.  
 Persequar extinctum, letique miserrima dicar  
 Causa comesque tui; quique a me morte revelli  
 Heu sola poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.
- 100 Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,  
 O multum miseri, meus illiusque parentes,  
 Ut quos certus amor, quos hora novissima iunxit,  
 Componi tumulo non invidetis eodem.  
 At tu, quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus  
 Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,  
 Signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos  
 Semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris."  
 Dixit, et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum  
 Incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a caede tepebat. 106. (a)
- 110 Vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes;  
 Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater:  
 Quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.' 107. (b)

94 *ebur*, the ivory sheath.

97 *hic*, sc. *amor*.

99 *nec* = Greek οὐδέ, not even.

103 *non invidetis*, form one word = grant; otherwise *ut non* would become *ne*.  
 What is understood to complete the construction of *invidetis*?

106 *pallatus* is the regular expression for 'in mourning.'

## II.

### BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

As old bards

Tell in their idle songs of wandering gods,  
Pan or Apollo, veiled in human form.

WORDSWORTH.

#### ARGUMENT.

Baucis and Philemon, an aged couple in Phrygia, entertain gods unawares, and in return for their hospitality are saved from the destruction which comes upon their neighbours. Having lived happily together, they are changed on the same day, Philemon into an oak, Baucis into a linden-tree.

Jupiter and Mercury\* come down among the Phrygians in the likeness of men, but find every door barred against them.

COLLIBUS in Phrygiis, tiliae contermina quercus  
Pandit adhuc ramos, modico circumdata muro—  
Ipse locum vidi; nam me Pelopeia Pittheus  
Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti—  
Haud procul hinc stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim,  
Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undae.  
Iuppiter huc specie mortali, cumque parente  
Venit Atlantiades positus caducifer alis.  
Mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes :

107. (d)

\* If Phrygia was the home of legends like this, we can understand why the simple-hearted Lycæonians called Barnabas Jupiter, and Paul Mercury. ACTS xiv. 12.

1 As in i. 35, the mention of the trees prepares the way for the denouement of the story.

3 Tantalus, the father of Pelops, was king of Phrygia. Pittheus, king of Troezen, was son of Pelops. The speaker Lelex came from Troezen.

4 *regnata*, passive participle of intransitive verb. So Hor. Od. ii. 6, 11, '*regnata Phalanto rura*.' Cp. *cessata*, III. 103.

6 *mergi*, divers. Cf. Tennyson's Brook, 'I come from *haunts* of coot and hern.'

8 Mercury was son of Maia, daughter of Atlas. The *caduceus* was his staff of office as messenger of the gods: but in his mortal disguise he would leave it behind, so that *caducifer* is merely a stock epithet = the herald Mercury.

## 10 Mille domos clausere serae.

At last they find shelter in the hut of Philemon, who with his wife Baucis does all that he can to entertain them.

Tamen una recepit,

Parva quidem, stipulis et canna tecta palustri :

Sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon

Illa sunt annis iuncti iuvenilibus, illa

Consenuere casa, paupertatemque fatendo

Effecere levem nec iniqua mente ferendo.

Nec refert, dominos illic, famulosne requiras : 140

Tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque iubentque.

Ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates

Summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,

20 Membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili,

Quo superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis.

Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes

Suscitat hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco

Nutrit, et ad flammās anima producit anili

Multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto 123

Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aëno.

They set before them such fare as their hut affords;—bacon and vegetables, fruits and honey, with wine of recent growth;—poor in everything but good will.

Quodque suus coniunx riguo collegerat horto,

Truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni

Sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno :

14 *nec iniqua* = *et aqua, mente*. Hence the Italian and French adverbs in *mente*, *ment* : e.g. *giustamente*, *justement* = *justa mente*.

16 Ovid is fond of this form of the alternative question, in which the first member has no interrogative particle, the second -ne or an. Cf. III. 4. 44. 94. L. G. p. 145 B.

17 *idem*, plural for *iidem*.

19 The door was too low for them to enter without stooping.

22 The 'braise' or embers of yesterday's wood fire, not yet extinct.

24 *ad flammās*, to a blaze. *anili*, and so feeble.

29 *sordida*, from the smoke.

- 30 Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem  
 Exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.  
 Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas,  
 Concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulva  
 Impositum lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis.  
 Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo  
 Sternere consuerant; sed et haec vilisque vetusque  
 Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno.  
 Accubuere dei. Mehsam succincta tremensque  
 Ponit anus; mensae sed erat pes tertius impar:
- 40 Testa parem fecit; quae postquam subdita clivum  
 Sustulit, aequatam mentae tersere virentes.  
 Ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ baca Minervæ,  
 Conditæque in liquida corna autumnalia facce,  
 Intibaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti,  
 Ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla:  
 Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc caelatus eodem  
 Sistitur argento crater, fabricataque fago  
 Pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.  
 Parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes,

115

30 Join *diu servato*.

33 The *torus* is the bed; *lectus* the bedstead, of which *sponda* is the framework, *pedes* the supports.

37 The bedstead (used for a couch) could not complain that the coverlet put it to shame.

38 *accumbo*, always at meals.

39, 40 *pes tertius*. The three-legged table was in Ovid's time used only by poor people: without the *testa* it would have sloped. The table according to Greek and Roman custom was brought up to the guests, and was changed with each course: hence *mensa secunda* (51). On this occasion there is no second table, so both courses are put on at once, and the wine has to be put aside to make room for the dessert (50).

42 *bicolor*. The olive is eaten green; but when thoroughly ripe for the oil-press, it is black.

— *sinceræ*, a stock epithet of Minerva as a pure maiden.

45 *non acri*, dull, no longer glowing.

46 The *orator* was also of earthenware.

48 To make them watertight.

- 50 Nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae,  
 Dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.  
 Hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis,  
 Prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris,  
 Et de purpureis collectae vitibus uvae.  
 Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus  
 Accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.

The scanty fare however grows no less; the bowl is no sooner emptied than it is full again. The gods declare themselves.

- Interea totiens haustum cratera repleti  
 Sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina.  
 Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis  
 60 Concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,  
 Et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant. 107.  
 Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,  
 Quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant:  
 Ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat, 116. 111  
 Eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos  
 Confugiesse deos. Superi vetuere necari:  
 "Di" que "sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas  
 Impia" dixerunt;  
 "vobis immunibus huius 109  
 Esse mali dabitur; modo vestra relinquitte tecta,  
 70 Ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis  
 Ite simul."

53 *rugosis* shews the oldness of the dates.

55 *super omnia*, to crown all.

58 *succrescere*, as if the wine kept welling up from below. They at once conclude that the 'gods are come down in the likeness of men.'

59 *supinis*, the mark of prayer to the *Dii superi*.

63 *custodia*, as on another occasion Juno's geese were of the Capitol.

68 *immunibus*, what other case could stand here? This part of the story bears a marked resemblance to the escape of Lot from Sodom. GEN. xix.

70 *comitate*, the active form is only found in the poets.

Led by the gods, the old couple withdraw to a neighbouring hill. Looking back they see a general ruin, and in the midst their lowly cottage rising into a splendid temple.

Parent ambo, baculisque levati

Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta

Missa potest : flexere oculos, et mersa palude

Cetera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.

Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,

Illa vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus

107

Vertitur in templum : furcas subiere columnae,

Stramina flavescent, aurataque tecta videntur,

80 Caelataeque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.

When told to name their reward for their hospitality, they ask that they may be guardians of the temple, and may die on the same day. Their prayer is granted; at one and the same instant they are transformed into trees, which stand there to this day 'to witness if I lie.'

Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore :

"Dicite, iuste senex, et femina coniuge iusto

Digna, quid optetis." Cum Baucide pauca locutus,

140

Iudicium superis aperit commune Philemon :

"Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

Poscimus ; et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,

Auferat hora duos eadem, nec coniugis umquam

Busta meae videam, neu sim tumultus ab illa."

Vota fides sequitur : templi tutela fuere,

90 Donec vita data est. Annis aevoque soluti

Ante gradus sacros quum starent forte, locique

Inciperent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,

Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.

77 It was small even for them, modest as were their needs.

78 *furoas*, the gables.

79 *stramina*, of the thatch.

85 In prose *ut simus*. L. Gr. p. 142. 2.

92 *inciperent*, were beginning to talk of.



Iamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus  
Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta "Vale" que  
"O coniunx" dixere simul, simul abdita textit  
Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneius illic  
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.

Haec mihi non vani, neque erat cur fallere vellent,

150

100 Narravere senes. Equidem pendentia vidi  
Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia dixi  
"Cura pii dis sunt, et qui coluere, coluntur."

95 *dum*, as long as. What would *dum licet* mean?

101 *serta*, as votive offerings, like those which Roman Catholic pilgrims hang up at famous shrines of the Madonna or Saints.

### III.

## ATALANTA'S RACE.

‘Ambrosial fruit  
Of vegetable gold.’

#### ARGUMENT.

Atalanta, a maiden of surpassing beauty and very fleet of foot, wishful to preserve her maiden state, refuses to marry any suitor who shall not first vanquish her in a public race. At last comes Hippomenes, and instructed by Venus wins the prize.\*

(*The story is beautifully told by Mr. Morris in the ‘Earthly Paradise,’ Vol. I.*)

(*The story is told by Venus to Adonis.*)

Atalanta, warned against marriage, lays harsh conditions upon her suitors, who nevertheless throng round her.

“ FORSITAN audieris aliquam certamine cursus	
Veloces superasse viros. Non fabula rumor	
Ille fuit ; superabat enim, nec dicere posses,	p. 141. IX.
Laude pedum, formaene bono praestantior esset.	
Scitanti deus huic de coniuge ‘Coniuge’ dixit	119. (a)
‘Nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi, fuge coniugis usum :	
Nec tamen effugies, teque ipsa viva carebis.’	119. (1)
Territa sorte dei per opacas innuba silvas	
Vivit, et instantem turbam violenta procorum	
10 Condicione fugat, nec ‘sum potiunda, nisi’ inquit	

\* According to another version of the legend, Atalanta was not a Boeotian but an Arcadian, and married Melanion. In other respects the story is the same.

1 *Forsitan* (*fors sit an*) generally takes the subjunctive: *forsas* subjunctive or indicative: cp. Virgil’s ‘*forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.*’

7 A woman who marries gives up her own independence.

8 The responses of an oracle were called *sortes*.

10 *potiunda*, gerundive, of that which is fixed or destined: or possibly like the Greek verbal in *-ros*, used potentially: cp. 84.

' Victa prius cursu ; pedibus contendite mecum ;  
 Praemia veloci coniunx thalamique dabuntur,  
 Mors pretium tardis : ea lex certaminis esto.'  
 Illa quidem immitis, sed tanta potentia formae est,  
 Venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.

107

Hippomenes witnesses one of these contests, and is smitten with love. Atalanta is, as usual, victorious.

Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui,  
 Et ' Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula coniunx ?'  
 Dixerat, ac nimios iuvenum damnarat amores.  
 Ut faciem et posito corpus velamine vidit,  
 20 Obstupuit, tollensque manus ' Ignoscite,' dixit  
 ' Quos modo culpavi ; nondum mihi praemia nota,  
 Quae peteretis, erant.' Laudando concipit ignes,  
 Et, ne quis iuvenum currat velocius, optat,  
 Invidiaque timet. ' Sed cur certaminis huius  
 Intemptata mihi fortuna relinquitur ?' inquit,  
 ' Audentes deus ipse iuvat.' Dum talia secum  
 Exigit Hippomenes, passu volat alite virgo.  
 Quae quamquam Scythica non secius ire sagitta  
 Aonio visa est iuveni, tamen ille decorem  
 30 Miratur magis ; et cursus facit ille decorem.  
 Dum notat haec hospes, decursa novissima meta est,  
 Et tegitur festa victrix Atalanta corona.  
 Dant gemitum victi, penduntque ex foedere poenas.

150

p. 142. (2)

153. (2)

Undaunted by the defeat of others, he challenges the maiden. She, struck by his noble bearing, feels for him a pity which is 'akin to love,' and vainly tries to dissuade him from the trial.

14, 15 Ovid is fond of these disjointed sentences. Connected, this would be *tanta, ut venerit*. Compare v. 1. 6. 13. 104, in all which we should insert 'when.'

19 *velamine*, the shawl or *ἱμάτιον* : she would run in her *χιτῶν*.

29 *Aonio*, Boeotian, from the name of its old inhabitants.

31 *decursa*, run over, used properly of the course (*decurso spatio*), so that *meta* is put for the course of which the goal is the limit.

Non tamen eventu iuvenis deterritus horum  
Constitit in medio, vultuque in virgine fixo  
'Quid facilem titulum superando quaeris inertes?  
Mecum confer!' ait. 'Seu me fortuna potentem  
Fecerit, a tanto non indignabere vinci.

Namque mihi genitor Megareus Onchestius: illi

- 40 Est Neptunus avus, pronepos ego regis aquarum;  
Nec virtus citra genus est. Seu vincar, habebis  
Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen.'

Talia dicentem molli Schoeneia vultu

Aspicit, et dubitat, superari an vincere malit.

p.145. B.

Atque ita, 'Quis deus hunc formosis' inquit 'iniquus

Perdere vult, caraeque iubet discrimine vitae

Coniugium petere hoc? non sum, me iudice, tanti.

125. (a) 128.  
(a)

Nec forma tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi,

Sed quod adhuc puer est: non me movet ipse, sed aetas.

- 50 Quid, quod inest virtus, et mens interrita leti?

138, p.139. E

Quid, quod ab aequorea numeratur origine quartus?

Quid, quod amat, tantique putat connubia nostra,

Ut pereat, si me fors illi dura negarit?

Dum licet, hospes, abi, thalamosque relinque cruentos.

Coniugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla

Nollet et optari potes a sapiente puella.

Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot iam ante peremptis?

132

Viderit! intereat, quoniam tot caede procorum

p. 141. IX.

40 *pronepos*. The order of relationship is *pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus*:  
so *filius, nepos, pronepos, abnepos*.

41 *citra*, on this side of, i.e. does not stop short of.

45 Join *formosis iniquus*.

46 *discrimine*, at the hazard, abl. of price.

48 *poteram*, I might have been.

50 *leti*, gen. defining *interrita*, in respect of.

55 No maiden could refuse you; none could say a girl was foolish, who longed to have you for a husband.

58 She has been talking to Hippomenes in kindness. She now tries to shake off

Admonitus non est, agiturque in taedia vitae...

60 Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?

Indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris?

Non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae.

Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles!

Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses!...

At quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est!

A! miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuissem!

Vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem,

p. 140. B.

Nec mihi coniugium fata importuna negarent,

Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia vellem.'

He calls on Venus for help. She gives him three golden apples, with instructions how to use them.

70 Dixerat; utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,

Quid facit, ignorans, amat, et non sentit amorem.

Iam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque,

Quum me sollicita proles Neptunia voce

Invocat Hippomenes, 'Cytherea' que, 'comprecor ausis

Adsit' ait 'nostris et quos dedit, adiuvet ignes.'

Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas:

Motaque sum, fateor. Nec opis mora longa dabatur. 132

Est ager, indigenae Tamaseum nomine dicunt,

Telluris Cypriae pars optima, quam mihi prisci

80 Sacraverunt senes, templisque accedere dotem 107

Hanc iussere meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo,

Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro. 109

her weakness, and breaks into the third person: presently it comes back and she resumes the second person, *utinam desistere velles!*

62 Join *invidiae non ferendae* gen. of quality. If I conquer my name will be branded with infamy for putting to death one so noble, whose only fault is his love for me.

66 *nollem*, the negative, as in *nego*, goes with *fuissem*. I would I had not.

67 *vivere*, a poetical construction; in prose *dignus eras qui viveres*.

69 *unus eras*, see note on l. 20, 'you would be.'

71 Direct instead of oblique.

Hinc tria forte mea veniens decerpta ferebam  
Aurea poma manu ; nullique videnda, nisi ipsi,  
Hippomenen adii, docuique, quis usus in illis.

107. (d)

The race begins. From the first Atalanta does not put forth her wonted speed.

Signa tubae dederant, quum carcere pronus uterque  
Emicat, et summam celeri pede libat arenam.  
Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,  
Et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas.

90 Adiciunt animos iuveni clamorque favorque,  
Verbaque dicentum ' Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,  
Hippomene, propera ! nunc viribus utere totis.  
Pelle moram, vinces.' Dubium, Megareüs heros  
Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schoeneia dictis.  
O quotiens, quum iam posset transire, morata est,  
Spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit !  
Aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore :

22 note

119

84 *videnda*, visible, see note on l. 10.

86 *pronus* expresses the straining forward towards the goal.

87 *emicat*, darts forward. The idea of *mico* is that of rapid motion. Conversely we say a thing *flashes* past.

— *libat*, skims.

88 Imitated from Homer II. xx, 226—9:

Αἰ δ' ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῶεν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν,  
" Ἀκρον ἐπ' ἀνθερίκων καρπὸν θέον, οὐδὲ κατέκλων."  
' Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ σκιρτῶεν ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης,  
" Ἀκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνος ἁλὸς πολιοῖο θέεσκον.

So Virgil of Camilla, *Æn.* vii. 808:

Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret  
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laessisset aristas;  
Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tument  
Ferret iter, celeris neo tingeret aequore plantas.

And Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, 372:

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain  
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.

Cp. Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, i. 18:

E'en the slight harebell raised its head  
Elastic from her airy tread.

Metaque erat longe.

One after the other, Hippomenes throws down the apples, well out of the course.  
Atalanta stoops to pick them up, and so not unwillingly is beaten.

Tum denique de tribus unum

Fetibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit.

100 Obstupuit virgo, nitidique cupidine pomi 111

Declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit.

Praeterit Hippomenes; resonant spectacula plausu.

Illa moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu

Corrigit, atque iterum iuvenem post terga relinquit.

Et rursus pomi iactu remorata secundi,

Consequitur transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus

Restabat. 'Nunc' inquit 'ades, dea muneris auctor!'

Inque latus campi, quo tardius illa rediret, 150

Iecit ab obliquo nitidum iuvenaliter aurum.

110 An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare; coëgi

Tollere, et adieci sublato pondera malo,

Impediique oneris pariter gravitate moraque.

Neve meus sermo cursu sit tardior ipso,

Praeterita est virgo: duxit sua praemia victor."

108 *cesso*, an intrans. verb, might have an accus. of duration of time which is thus made the subject of the passive.

109 *juvenaliter*, vigorously.

110 *peteret*, the oblique of *petam*, the deliberative subjunctive, am I to go after it? L. Gr. p. 141 IX.

#### IV.

### WHY APOLLO LOVES THE BAY.

'As Daphne was  
Rootbound, that fled Apollo.'

#### ARGUMENT.

Daphne, the daughter of the river-god Peneus, rejects the love of Apollo, and, being pursued by him, is changed into a bay-tree.

Apollo, fresh from the conquest of the Python, mocks at the weapons of Cupid.

PRIMUS amor Phoebi Daphne Peneia, quem non	127. (a), p.
Fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira.	138. A. 1
Delius hunc nuper, victo serpente superbus,	
Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo :	
'Quid' que 'tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?'	107
Dixerat ; 'ista decent humeros gestamina nostros,	
Qui dare certa ferae, dare vulnera possumus hosti,	
Qui modo pestifero tot iugera ventre prementem	
Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis.	

3 *victo serpente*, ablative of cause, the participle being used as a predicate, as in *ante conditam urbem*. So "*delata urbs Saguntum causa fuit belli Punici secundi*," the destruction of Saguntum: "*Occisus Caesar aliis praeclarum facinus videbatur*," the murder of Caesar.

4 The bow was tipped with horn.

5 *quid tibi . . . cum*: so in Greek *τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ*; sc. *κοινὸν ἔστι*; what have I to do with thee?

8

"His other parts besides,  
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,  
Lay floating many a rood: in bulk as huge  
As whom the fables name of wondrous size,  
Briareos or Typhon, whom the den  
By ancient Tarsus held." *Par. Lost*, i. 184.



- 10 Tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores  
Indagare tua, nec laudes asserere nostras.'

Cupid in revenge wounds him with an arrow, which inspires love, and Daphne with one which inspires dislike.

- Filius huic Veneris 'Figat tuus omnia, Phoebe,  
Te meus arcus' ait; 'quantoque animalia cedunt p. 137. E  
Cuncta deo, tanto minor est tua gloria nostra.'  
Dixit, et eliso percussis aëre pennis  
Impiger umbrosa Parnasi constitit arce,  
Eque sagittifera prompsit duo tela pharetra  
Diversorum operum; fugat hoc, facit illud amorem. 128  
Quod facit, auratum est et cuspidē fulget acuta:  
20 Quod fugat, obtusum est et habet sub arundine plumbum.  
Hoc deus in nympha Peneïde fixit, at illo  
Laesit Apollineas traiecta per ossa medullas.  
Protinus alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis,  
Silvarum tenebris captivarumque ferarum  
Exuviis gaudens innuptaeque aemula Phoebe.

Daphne is a devotee of the maiden goddess Diana. She has refused all suitors, and is bent on remaining unwedded: but her very coldness only increases Apollo's love.

- Vitta coercebat positos sine lege capillos;  
Multi illam petiere: illa aversata petentes  
Impatiens expersque viri nemorum avia lustrat, 132, p. 139,  
Nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint connubia, curat. C. 1. 8  
30 Saepe pater dixit 'Generum mihi, filia, debes.'  
Saepe pater dixit 'Debes mihi, nata, nepotes.'  
Illa, velut crimen, taedas exosa iugales 149

10 *nescio quos* is treated as one word in metre and in construction.

11 *asserere*, claim.

13 *cedunt*, are inferior to. The word implies a comparative, and so takes *quanto*, not *quantum*.

15 *percussis pennis*, with the beating of his wings.

26 *vitta*, used here like the Scotch snood as a mark of maidenhood.

32 See i. 6.

- Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore, 100  
 Inque patris blandis haerens cervice lacertis,  
 'Da mihi perpetua, genitor carissime,' dixit  
 'Virginitate frui; dedit hoc pater ante Dianae.'  
 Ille quidem obsequitur, sed te decor iste quod optas  
 Esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat. 106. 3.  
 Phoebus amat, visaeque cupit connubia Daphnes,  
 40 Quodque cupit, sperat, suaque illum oracula fallunt. 145. (a)  
 Utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis,  
 Ut facibus sepes ardent, quas forte viator  
 Vel nimis admovit, vel iam sub luce relinquit,  
 Sic deus in flammis abiit, sic pectore toto  
 Uritur et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.  
 Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos,  
 Et 'Quid, si comantur?' ait. Videt igne micantes p. 144 B. II.  
 Sideribus similes oculos; videt oscula, quae non 106. 1.  
 Est vidisse satis cupido.

She flees from him. He follows, pleading. It is no harsh lover from whom she flees: his love will not disgrace her.

## Fugit ocior aura

- 50 Illa levi, neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit:  
 'Nympha, precor, Penei, mane! non insequor hostis:  
 Nympha, mane! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,  
 Sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae,

33 *ora*, a good instance of the accusative of reference, which is originally an accusative limiting extent. The blush spreads over her whole face.

34 *blandis*, coaxing.

36 *Her father*. sc. Jupiter.

37 To make the sentence more graphic, the poet suddenly addresses the maiden as if she were present; this figure is called 'apostrophe.'

40 *sua* refers to *illum*, the virtual subject.

43 *sub luce*, when day breaks.

47 *Quid si comantur?* an instance of the elliptical conditional with apodosis suppressed. Cp. *εἰ δοίης ἐμοὶ ταῦτα*, if you would only give me this.

Hostes quaeque suos : amor est mihi causa sequendi.

Me miserum ! ne prona cadas, indignave laedi 138

Crura notent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.

Aspera, qua properas, loca sunt ; moderatius, oro,  
Curre, fugamque inhibe ; moderatius insequar ipse.

Cui placeas, inquire tamen : non incola montis, 140

60 Non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesque

Horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis,

Quem fugias, ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus

Et Claros et Tenedos Patareaque regia servit.

Iuppiter est genitor. Per me quod eritque, fuitque,

Estque, patet ; per me concordant carmina nervis.

Certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta

Certior, in vacuo quae vulnera pectore fecit.

Inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem

Dicor, et herbarum subiecta potentia nobis ;

70 Ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis,

Nec prosunt domino quae prosunt omnibus, artes !'

Love adds speed to his pursuit ; already she seems within his grasp. She appeals to her father for help, and is transformed.

Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu

Fugit, cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit.

Tum quoque visa decens ; retro dabat aura capillos,

Obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,

Auctaque forma fuga est. Sed enim non sustinet ultra

54 *Hostes . . . amor.* Note the antithesis. You flee as if an enemy were following you, but I am a friend and lover.

55 *ne. Me miserum* implies fear.

61 I am no unkempt shepherd.

63 *Patarea*, cp. Horace, ' Delius et Patareus Apollo.'

64 Apollo is the god of prophecy, of music, of the bow and of medicine.

74 Even in this position her grace was seen.

76 *sed enim*, Gk. ἀλλὰ—γὰρ, but (it only made matters worse)—for...

Perdere blanditias iuvenis deus, utque movebat  
Ipse amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.

Ut canis in vacuo leporem quum Gallicus arvo

80 Vidit, et hic praedam pedibus petit, ille salutem :

Alter inhaesuro similis iam iamque tenere

Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro :

Alter in ambiguo est, an sit comprehensus, et ipsis

Morsibus eripitur tangentiaque ora relinquit :

Sic deus et virgo : est hic spe celer, illa timore :

Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adiutus Amoris

Ocior est, requiemque negat, tergoque fugacis

106. (α)

Imminet, et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.

Viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque

90 Victa labore fugae, spectans Peneïdas undas,

‘Fer, pater,’ inquit ‘opem, si flumina numen habetis !

Qua nimium placui, mutando perde figuram !’

Vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus ;

Mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,

In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt :

Pes, modo tam velox, pigris radicibus haeret,

Ora cacumen obit : remanet nitor unus in illa.

The god transfers to the tree the love which he had felt for the maiden.

Hanc quoque Phoebus amat, positaque in stipite dextra

Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus,

100 Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis

78 *admisso passu*, with hastened step. Cp. viii. 89.

81 *similis* is often used with participles. So Cicero of Diogenes in the market-place, *quaerenti similis*. Cp. xvii. 62, *similis tenenti*. It may be translated by ‘as if.’ Note the pres. *tenere* after *sperat*. Why not future ?

93 The moment of this transformation was a favourite subject with painters of the 16th and 17th centuries.

94 *libro*. From its use as a writing material *liber* gets the secondary meaning of ‘book.’

- Oscula dat ligno; refugit tamen oscula lignum.  
 Cui deus 'At coniunx quoniam mea non potes esse,  
 Arbor eris certe' dixit 'mea: semper habebunt  
 Te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae.  
 Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum 107. (b)  
 Vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas.  
 Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos 107  
 Ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.  
 Utque meum intonsis caput est iuvenile capillis, 115  
 110 Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.'  
 Finierat Paeon. Factis modo laurea ramis  
 Adnuit, utque caput visa est agitasse cacumen.

- 101               Where Daphne, now a tree, as once a maid  
                   Still from Apollo vindicates her shade,  
                   Still turns her beauties from the invading beam,  
                   Nor seeks in vain for succour to the stream.     POPE.

106 *Capitolia*. The Capitoline hill has two summits with a depression in the middle; hence the plural.

107 In the vestibule of Augustus' temple at Rome was a bay-tree, on which was hung the civic crown of oak leaves.

110 The bay is an evergreen.

V.  
THE DRAGON'S TEETH.

Then he saw the mounds  
Bursten asunder, and the muttered sounds  
Changed into loud strange shouts and warlike clang,  
As with freed feet at last the earthborn sprang  
On to the tumbling earth, and the sunlight  
Shone on bright arms clean ready for the fight.

MORRIS.

ARGUMENT.

Cadmus, son of Agenor, has been sent by his father in search of his sister Europa, who had been carried off by Jupiter, and is forbidden to return home without her. Unsuccessful in his search he consults the oracle at Delphi as to his future dwelling-place. Phoebus tells him that he will meet a heifer in the fields that has never known the yoke: this he is to follow and found a city where she first lies down. Scarcely has he reached the plain when he finds the cow, and follows her to the valley of the Cephissus, where she lies down.

Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro,  
Incustoditam lente videt ire iuvencam  
Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.  
Subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu,  
Auctoremque viæ Phoebum taciturnus adorat.  
Iam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva :  
Bos stetit et tollens speciosam cornibus altis  
Ad caelum frontem mugitibus impulit auras  
Atque ita, respiciens comites sua terga sequentes,  
10 Procubuit teneraque latus summisit in herba.  
Cadmus agit grates, peregrinaeque oscula terrae  
Figit, et ignotos montes agrosque salutat.

116

He wishes to offer sacrifice in thanksgiving to Jove, and sends his followers to get

1 There was a steep descent from Delphi to the plain.

2 See note on *rix*. 14, 15.

4 *legit*, used like *carpo* with *gressus*, *vestigia*, to follow closely—as it were to take up a person's steps : *presso*, close.

6 *evaserat*, an intransitive verb with active construction 'according to the sense.'

So Livy has *excedere urbem*, bk. ii.

water from some neighbouring spring. They find a spring guarded by a dragon of enormous size, which attacks and destroys them all.

Sacra Iovi facturus erat; iubet ire ministros  
Et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas.  
Silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,  
Et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,  
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum,  
Uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro  
Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro.

119. 1

- 20 Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno :  
Tresque vibrant linguae; triplici stant ordine dentes.  
Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti  
Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas  
Urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro  
Caeruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.  
Effluxere urnae manibus, sanguisque relinquit  
Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.  
Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes

14 The libation was part of the sacrifice.

16 *specus*, as a cavity in the earth; *antrum*, (our 'grotto') as a habitation.

— *virgis ac vimine*, hendiadys—osier boughs, or twigs.

19 *cristis et auro*, golden crest. This description seems to have suggested some touches to Spenser for the description of the dragon in the Faery Queen i. Canto 11. Compare the following :

'Approaching nigh, he reared high afore  
His body monstrous, horrible and vast;  
Which to increase his wondrous greatness more  
Was swollen with wrath and poison, and with gore.'  
'And, what more wondrous was, in either jaw,  
Three ranks of iron teeth enranked were.'  
'His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath and sparkled living fire.'

23 *infausto*, luckless.

28 Cf. Spenser. *ubi supra*.

'His huge long tail, wound up in hundred folds,  
Does overspread his long brass-scaly back,  
Whose wreathed boughts whenever he unfolds,  
And thick-entangled knots adown does slack,  
It sweepeth all the land behind him far,  
And of three furlongs does but little lack.'

- Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus,  
 30 Ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras  
 Despiciat omne nemus, tantoque est corpore, quanto 115  
 Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.  
 Nec mora, Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant,  
 Sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,  
 Occupat; hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos,  
 Hos necat afflati funesta tabe veneni.

When evening comes on, and his comrades do not return, Cadmus goes on their track. He comes upon their remains, and joins combat with the dragon. After a long struggle he is victorious.

- Fecerat exiguas iam sol altissimus umbras :  
 Quae mora sit sociis, miratur Agenore natus, 149  
 Vestigatque viros. Tegumen direpta leonis  
 40 Pellis erat, telum splendenti lancea ferro 115  
 Et iaculum, teloque animus praestantior omni.  
 Ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit,  
 Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem 128  
 Tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua,  
 'Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis,  
 Aut comes' inquit 'ero.' Dixit, dextraque molarem  
 Sustulit et magnum maguo conamine misit :  
 Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis  
 Moenia mota forent ; serpens sine vulnere mansit,  
 50 Loricaeque modo squamis defensus et atrae  
 Duritia pellis validos cute reppulit ictus.  
 At non duritia iaculum quoque vicit eadem,

30 i.e. *plus quam media parte*, more than by the half.

32 The space between Ursa major and Ursa minor is filled by the constellation Anguis, or the Dragon. Cf. Milton P. L. ii. 709 :

A comet  
 • That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge  
 In the arctic sky.

33 See i. 66, note.

43 *spatiosi corporis* = an adjective. So our 'able-bodied' might be translated by '*robusti corporis*.'



Quod medio lentae spinæ curvamine fixum  
 Constitit, et totum descendit in ilia ferrum.  
 Ille, dolore ferox, caput in sua terga retorsit,  
 Vulnereque aspexit, fixumque hastile momordit.  
 Idque ubi vi multa partem labefecit in omnem,  
 Vix tergo eripuit; ferrum tamen ossibus haesit.  
 Tum vero postquam solitas accessit ad iras

- 60 Causa recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis,  
 Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus,  
 Terraque rasa sonat squamis, quique halitus exit  
 Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.

p. 183 D

123

Ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem  
 Cingitur, interdum longa trabe rectior exstat,  
 Impete nunc vasto ceu concitus imbribus amnis  
 Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas.  
 Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque leonis  
 Sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat

p. 184. III. E

112

- 70 Cuspide praetenta. Furit ille, et inania duro  
 Vulnere dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes.  
 Iamque venenifero sanguis manare palato  
 Coeperat et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas:  
 Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu

53 *lentae*, pliant, and therefore vulnerable at the joints.

57 It had gone so deep that he had to move it about in all directions, to loosen it, and then the spike was left.

58 "The steely head stuck fast still in his flesh." ΣΠΕΡΜΑΝ.

59 *vitiatas inficit*, an instance of what is called Prolepsis (*προ-λαμβάνω*) = *ita inficit ut vitiatas sint*.

68 *spolio leonis*. See 39.

69 and following. The serpent moves on against Cadmus, who gradually gives ground, acting all the time on the defensive. The brute bites at the head of the spear, which he holds out to prevent attack, till the blood flows from his jaws. Nor can Cadmus inflict any decisive wound even thus, for each time that he tries to thrust it deeper in, the monster draws back his neck, till at last he succeeds in pinning him and follows him up closely till he drives his spear home into an oak tree.

Laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere  
 Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat :  
 Donec Agenorides coniectum in gutture ferrum  
 Usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti  
 Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

- 80 Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imae  
 Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudae.

While he is examining his fallen enemy he hears a mysterious voice of warning.  
 Pallas appears to him and tells him to sow the teeth of the dragon. They produce a crop of men.

Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis,  
 Vox subito audita est, neque erat cognoscere promptum.  
 Unde, sed audita est, 'Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum  
 Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.'

Ille diu pavidus pariter cum mente colorem  
 Perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigeabant.  
 Ecce viri fautrix, superas delapsa per auras  
 Pallas adest, motaeque iubet supponere terrae

111

108. (a)

- 90 Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.  
 Paret et ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro,  
 Spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes.  
 Inde, fide maius, glebae coepere moveri,  
 Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae,  
 Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono,

75 *sedere*, not a prose construction: *arcebat* = *non patiebatur*. Words of preventing generally take *quominus*. L. G. p. 144, III. B.

83 *spatium*, the size.

85 Cadmus and his wife Harmonia were afterwards changed into dragons.

'Never since of serpent-kind  
 Lovellier, not those that in Illyria changed  
 Hermione and Cadmus.'

MILTON P. L. ix. 505.

90 *incrementa*, the seeds. Cp. Virgil's 'magnum Jovis incrementum' 4 Ecl.

92 *mortalia*, for men were to spring from them.

93 What does *majus* agree with?

- Mox humeri pectusque onerataque brachia telis  
 Exsistunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum.  
 Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris,  
 Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus,  
 100 Cetera paulatim, placidoque educta tenore  
 Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.

In alarm he seizes his arms, but the men attack each other till at last there are only five left, who join him and with him found the city of Thebes.

- Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat :  
 ' Ne cape ' de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus  
 Exclamat ' nec te civilibus insere bellis.' 106. (a)  
 Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum  
 Cominus ense ferit ; iaculo cadit eminus ipse.  
 Hunc quoque qui leto dederat, non longius illo  
 Vivit et exspirat, modo quas acceperat, auras.  
 Exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque  
 110 Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.  
 Iamque brevis vitae spatium sortita iuventus  
 Sanguineo tepidam plangebat pectore matrem,  
 Quinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion. 125  
 Is sua iecit humo monitu Tritonidis arma,  
 Fraternaeque fidem pacis petiitque deditque.  
 Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes,  
 Quum posuit iussam Phoebeis sortibus urbem.

98 In Roman theatres the curtain was not dropt, but raised at the end of a play, the curtain-roller being at the bottom; consequently of the figures painted on it (*signa*) the heads appeared first.

100 *educta*, sc. *signa*, whose feet rest on the lower border of the curtain (*imo in margine*).

104 *civilibus*, as between brethren.

106 What is the subject to *ferit*?

110 Compare the story of Medea and Jason, where the men that spring from the dragon's teeth destroy each other in a similar way. xvi. 141.

117 *sortibus*, links the end of the story with its beginning.

## VI.

### ANDROMEDA'S RELEASE.

He travels far from other skies,  
His mantle glitters on the rocks—  
A fairy Prince, with joyful eyes,  
And lighter-footed than the fox.

TENNYSON.

#### ARGUMENT.

Perseus returning from Libya with Medusa's head discovers Andromeda chained to a rock, exposed to a sea-monster. He slays the monster and rescues the maiden.\*

(This story is prettily told by Mr. Morris in 'The Earthly Paradise,' as part of the 'Doom of Acrisius,' and by Mr. Kingsley in his poem 'Andromeda'.)

Cassiopeia, wife of Cepheus, boasted of her beauty that it surpassed that of the Nereids. Neptune, to punish her boasting, sent up a monster from the sea, who ravaged the land. The king applied to the oracle of the Libyan Ammon, and it was told him that the land should be delivered if he gave up his daughter as a prey to the monster. Perseus finds her thus exposed.

CLAUSERAT Hippotades aeterno carcere ventos,  
Admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto  
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis

\* It is interesting to compare with this story the legend of our national champion St. George, the hero of the "Faerie Queene." St. George was a native of Cappadocia, who in travelling to join his legion came to a city of Libya called Selene, whose people were plagued by a dragon which ravaged their lands. To prevent this monster from coming up to their city they offered to him daily two sheep; and when the sheep were exhausted they were obliged to sacrifice daily two of their children. These were taken by lot, and at last the lot fell on the king's only daughter, Cleodolinda. The king offered all that he had to redeem her, but the people refused, and he was obliged to yield. The maiden went out towards the dwelling of the dragon, and as she went met the Cappadocian knight, who heard her story, and then, calling on the name of the Redeemer, attacked the monster and pinned him to the earth. He asked the maiden for her girdle, and bound the dragon fast, so that she led it to the city like a dog. When they reached the city her deliverer slew the monster, and demanded for his reward that the people should believe in his God, and should be baptized. So the king and his people believed and were baptized—20,000 in one day! See Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, vol. ii.

- 1 Æolus, the son of Hippotes, and ruler of the winds.
- 2 The harbinger of day, the time for work.
- 3 *ille*, Perseus.

Parte ab utraque pedes, teloque accingitur unco,  
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra fudit.

Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis  
Aethiopum populos, Cepheaque conspicit arva.  
Illic immeritam maternae pendere linguae  
Andromedam poenas immitis iusserat Ammon.

- 10 Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes p.134. III. B  
Vidit Abantiades,...nisi quod levis aura capillos  
Moverat, et tepido manabant lumina fletu, 119  
Marmoreum ratus esset opus...trahit inscius ignes p.144. B.III.  
Et stupet et visae correptus imagine formae  
Paene suas quater est oblitus in aëre pennas.  
Ut stetit, 'O' dixit 'non istis digna catenis, 119. (a)  
Sed quibus inter se cupidi iunguntur amantes,  
Pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, 106. 2  
Et cur vincla geras.'

While she is telling him her story the monster appears, amid the cries and weeping of the parents and the watching crowd upon the shore. Perseus bargains that, if he deliver her from her fate, she shall be his wife.

Primo silet illa, nec audet

- 20 Appellare virum virgo, manibusque modestos  
Celasset vultus, si non religata fuisset.  
Lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis implevit obortis. p.135. III. E  
Saepius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri

4 Hermes had given him a curved sword, or scimitar, and had lent him his wings to fasten on his feet.

9 *immitis* refers only to this oracle. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was the chief oracular seat of Libya.

10 *simul* = *simulac*.

11 Perseus was grandson of Acrisius, the son of Abas.

13 *ignes*, the flame of love or desire.

20 Note the juxtaposition of *virum virgo*. It was unseemly for a maiden to address (*appellare*) a man.

23 *quod*, antecedent?

23 *sua*, emphatic; he would think that the crime which she would not confess was her own.

- Nolle videretur, nomen terraeque suumque,  
 Quantaque maternae fuerit fiducia formae, 149  
 Indicat. Et nondum memoratis omnibus unda  
 Insonuit, veniensque immenso belua ponto 123  
 Imminet et latum sub pectore possidet aequor.  
 Conclamat virgo ; genitor lugubris et una  
 30 Mater adest, ambo miseri, sed iustius illa.  
 Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus 119  
 Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore adhaerent :  
 Quum sic hospes ait: ' Lacrimarum longa manere 132  
 Tempora vos poterunt: ad opem brevis hora ferendam est.  
 Hanc ego si peterem Perseus Iove natus et illa, p.144.B.III.  
 Quam clausam implevit fecundo Iuppiter auro,  
 Gorgonis anguicomae Perseus superator, et alis  
 Aetherias ausus iactatis ire per auras,  
 Praeferrer cunctis certe gener. Addere tantis  
 40 Dotibus et meritum, faveant modo numina, tempto. 152. I. (4)  
 Ut mea sit servata mea virtute, paciscor.' p. 142. 2  
 Accipiunt legem...quis enim dubitaret?...et orant,  
 Promittuntque super regnum dotale parentes.

Perseus then darts down upon the monster and strikes him again and again, and at last despatches him outright.

*Ecce velut navis praefixo concita rostro*

25 *maternae* belongs in meaning to *fiducia*, but shows that it is pride in her own and not in her daughter's beauty.

28 *possidet*, occupies.

30 Her boasting had been the cause of all the mischief.

33 You will have time enough to weep afterwards.

35 If I wooed her on my own merits, my claim would be irresistible ; but now I propose only to claim a life which I shall have saved. The contrast is between *dotes* and *meritum*.

42 *legem*, the conditions.

43 *dotale*, an anachronism ; in the heroic times the husband paid the dowry, as the price of his bride.

- Sulcat aquas, iuvenum sudantibus acta lacertis,  
 Sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis  
 Tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto  
 Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli : p. 139. D.  
 Cum subito iuvenis pedibus tellure repulea  
 50 Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in aequore summo 152. II. 2  
 Umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram.  
 Utque Iovis praepes, vacuo cum vidit in arvo  
 Praebentem Phoeboliveantia terga draconem,  
 Occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora,  
 Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues :  
 Sic celer immisso praeceps per inane volatu  
 Terga ferae pressit, dextroque frementis in armo  
 Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo. p. 146. C. (a)  
 Vulnere laesa gravi modo se sublimis in auras  
 60 Attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis 106. (a)  
 Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.  
 Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis :  
 Quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis,  
 Nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda  
 Desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.  
 Belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus  
 Ore vomit : maduere graves aspergine pennae.  
 Nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus  
 Credere conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo 118

48 *plumbo*. The missile used with the sling was a bullet of lead about the size of

a hen's egg. *caeli*, gen. after *quantum*.

54 *occupat aversum*, comes down upon him from behind. So *adversus* is 'in front.'

56 *praeceps* is used almost as if it were a participle, 'darting down.'

57 *frementis*, sc. *feras*.

58 *Inachides* = Argive. Inachus was king of Argos.

59 *se* is carried on to *subdit* and *versat*.

63 The sea shells stuck to his hide, like barnacles to a ship.

67 *maduere graves*. Cf. v. 63, the wet made them heavy.

68 He could not trust his wings, thus heavy with wet, and so sought some standing place.

- 70 *Stantibus exstat aquis, operitur ab aequore moto.*  
*Nixus eo rupisque tenens iuga prima sinistra*  
*Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.*

Perseus returns and claims his bride. The Gorgon's head is laid on the grass, and the grass and shrubs which it touches are turned to stone, which the Nymphs take and cast into the sea—hence coral.

- Litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum*  
*Implevere domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant,*  
*Auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur*  
*Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis*  
*Incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.*  
*Ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda :*  
*Anguiferumque caput dura ne laedat arena,*  
 80 *Mollit humum foliis, natasque sub aequore virgas*  
*Sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusae.*  
*Virga recens bibulaque etiamnum viva medulla* 115  
*Vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit huius,* 111  
*Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem.*  
*At pelagi nymphae factum mirabile temptant*  
*Pluribus in virgis, et idem contingere gaudent,*  
*Seminaque ex illis iterant iactata per undas.*  
*Nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit,*  
*Duritiam tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque* p. 142. 1  
 90 *Vimen in aequore erat, fiat super aequora saxum.*

70 Contrast between *stantibus* and *moto*, which is emphasized by their position.  
 How?

The *aequor motum* is looked on as an agent.

72 *exegit*, drove through.

80 *virgas*, here sea plants.

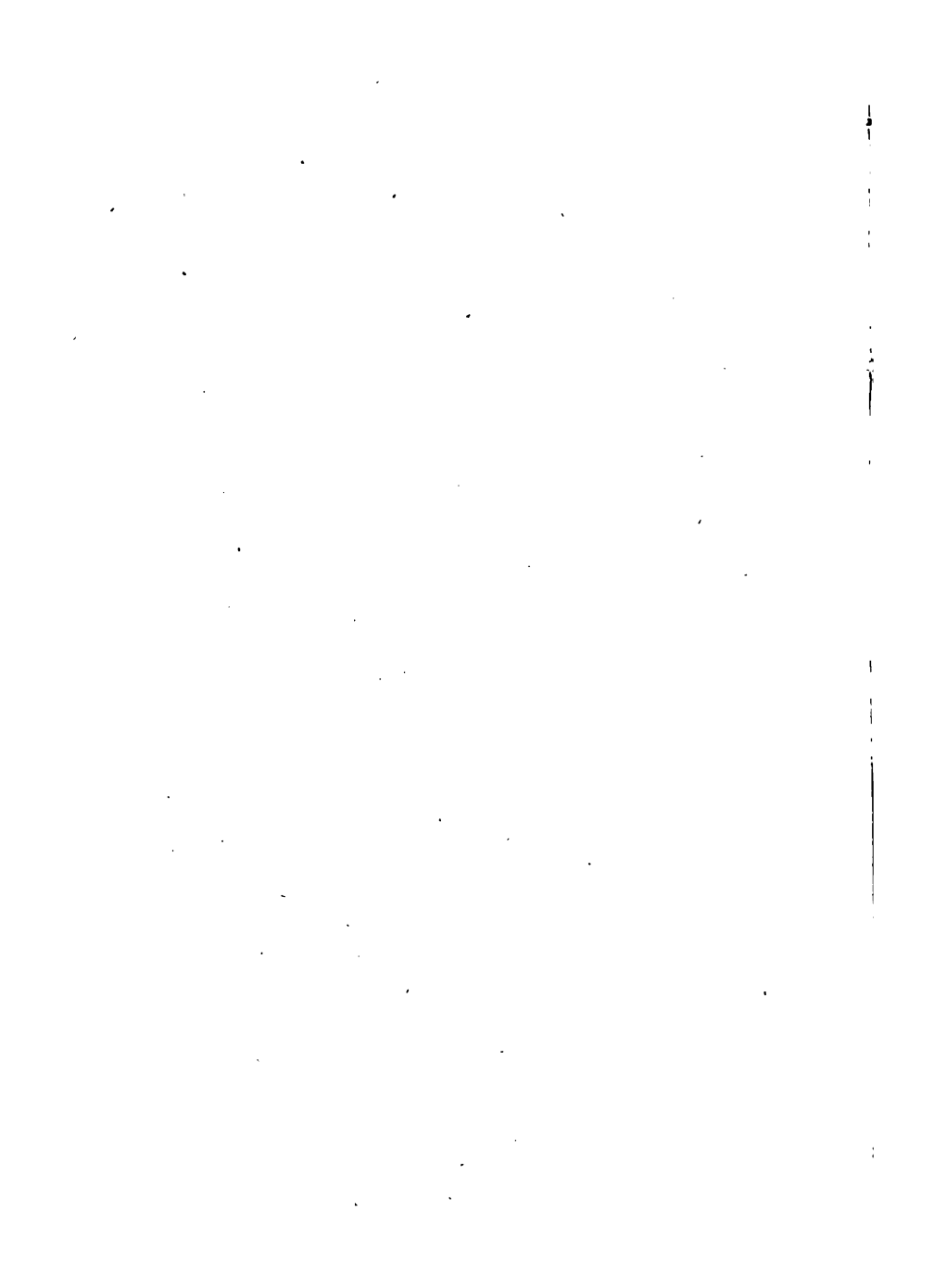
82 The seaweed was not yet dry.

85 They notice the transformation, and try experiments. Whatever the Medusa's head was turned upon became stone. According to another version of the story Perseus turned it upon the monster and petrified him.

87 *semina iterant*, i.e. procure new plants by sowing the seeds; or possibly *iterant iactata* forms one idea and = *iterum atque iterum jactant*.

89 *ut capiant, &c.*, explains *natura*. What kind of sentence is it?





## VII. THE SPIDER'S WEB.

'Their cloth ne'er Turks nor Tartars varied more,  
Nor such adorned the web Arachne wove.'

DANTE.

### ARGUMENT.

Arachne, daughter of Idmon, a dyer of Colophon, challenges Pallas to a trial of skill in embroidery. Pallas, enraged to find that even she must allow herself equalled if not beaten, tears her rival's work to pieces and turns her into a spider.

The fame of Arachne's work is spread over all Lydia; the nymphs themselves come to see her at her loom. "Pallas' self must have taught her," they say: but she scorns the insinuation and offers to try her skill against the goddess.

INDE animum Pallas fatis intendit Arachnes,	106. (a)
Quam sibi lanificae non cedere laudibus artis	116
Audierat. Non illa loco nec origine gentis	111 or 116
Clara, sed arte fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon	107
Phocaïco bibulas tingeat murice lanas :	
Occiderat mater, sed et haec de plebe suoque	
Aequa viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes	
Quaesierat studio nomen memorabile, quamvis	
Orta domo parva parvis habitabat Hypaepis.	121. B
10 Huius ut aspicerent opus admirabile, saepe	
Deseruere sui nymphae vineta Timoli,	
Deseruere suas nymphae Pactolides undas.	
Nec factas solum vestes spectare iuvabat :	

5 *bibulas*, that drink in the dye.

11 Timolus, or Tmolus, a mountain, and Pactolus, a river, in Lydia.

13 Note the position of *solum*. So graceful were her motions that it was a pleasure to see her at work.

- Tum quoque, quum fierent ; tantus decor affuit arti : 107. (b)  
 Sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes,  
 Seu digitis subigebat opus, repetitaque longo  
 Vellera molliabat nebulas aequantia tractu  
 Sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum,  
 Seu pingebat acu : sciress a Pallade doctam.  
 20 Quod tamen ipsa negat, tantaque offensa magistra 111  
 'Certet' ait 'mecum ; nihil est, quod victa recusem.' 150

Pallas, in the shape of an old woman, comes to her and counsels her not to boast herself against the goddess. Arachne replies insolently, "Don't tell me! If she is best, why does she avoid the contest? Why does she not come herself!"

- Pallas anum simulat, falsosque in tempora canos  
 Addit, et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus.  
 Tum sic orsa loqui : 'Non omnia grandior aetas,  
 Quae fugiamus, habet ; seris venit usus ab annis ; 150  
 Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur  
 Inter mortales faciendae maxima lanae :  
 Cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis 106. (4)  
 Supplice voce roga ; veniam dabit illa roganti.'  
 30 Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit :  
 Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram  
 Talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis :  
 'Mentis inops longaue venis confecta senecta :  
 Et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,

- 15 *rudem*, in its raw state.  
 17 We should say, fine spun as gossamer. So Tennyson compares the fine threads of a waterfall to 'sheets of finest lawn.'  
 19 *pingebat acu*, i.e. embroidered in various colours.  
 20 She was the highest teacher, and yet Arachne thought it an insult to be called her pupil.  
 22 *canos*, understand *capillos*. *in* (not *ad*), to place on.  
 26 *ne sperne*. In prohibitions the 2nd pers. imperative is only used in poetry, the prose form is *ne sperneris*.  
 27 Join *inter mortales maxima*. *mortales*, in contrast to *deae*.  
 30 *torvis*, sc. *oculis*.  
 32 Why *obscuram*?  
 34 Join *nimium diu*.

Siqua tibi nurus est, siqua est tibi filia, voces.

Consilii satis est in me mihi; neve monendo

107

Profecisse putes, eadem est sententia nobis.

p. 143. XI.

Cur non ipsa venit? cur haec certamina vitat?

A. (2)

"She is here" is the reply, and Pallas throws off her disguise. They proceed to the trial: the loom is set up.

Tum dea 'Venit!' ait, formamque removit anilem,

40 Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina nymphae

Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo.

Sed tamen erubuit, subitusque invita notavit

Ora rubor, rursusque evanuit; ut solet aër

Purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur,

Et breve post tempus candescere solis ab ortu.

Perstat in incepto, stolidaeque cupidine palmae

In sua fata ruit; neque enim Iove nata recusat,

123

Nec monet ulterius, nec iam certamina differt.

Haud mora, consistunt diversis partibus ambae,

50 Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas.

Tela iugo vincta est, stamen secernit arundo,

Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis,

113

Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum

Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes.

Utraque festinant cinctaeque ad pectora vestes

p. 134. III.

Brachia docta movent, studio fallente laborem.

B. 4

45 As we should say upon the sun's rising.

51 The two webs of alternate threads of the warp (*stamina*, because the loom was upright) are attached to the frame of the loom, and kept apart by the *arundo*, so that the shuttle (*radius*) may pass between and so convey the thread of the woof (*subtemen*), which is then driven home by a toothed comb. Then by means of a series of loops attached to their ends, and fastened to two rods, the two sets of the alternate threads of the warp are crossed, so as to wrap over the thread of the woof. The shuttle is then passed back, and thus this second thread of the woof passes over the set of warp threads, which the first passed under, and under the alternate threads.

55 *cinctae*, middle; *vestes*, accusative.

Illic et Tyrium quae purpura sensit aënum  
 Textitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbrae :  
 Qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus

128.

- 60 Inficere ingenti longum curvamine caelum :  
 In quo diversi niteant quum mille colores,  
 Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit :  
 Usque adeo quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima distant.  
 Illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum,  
 Et vetus in tela deducitur argumentum.

The work of Pallas represents the trial between herself and Neptune for the naming of Athens.

Cecropia Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce  
 Pingit, et antiquam de terrae nomine litem.  
 Bis sex caelestes medio Iove sedibus altis  
 Angusta gravitate sedent. Sua quemque deorum

115, 145. (a)

- 70 Inscribit facies. Iovis est regalis imago.  
 Stare deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente  
 Aspera saxa facit, medioque e vulnere saxi  
 Exsiluisse ferum, quo pignore vindicet urbem.

150

57 *aenum*, vat.

59 *solibus*, the sun's rays being reflected.

63 The two shades that touch seem identical; it is only by comparing the extremes that you can see the difference.

64 *lentum*, the flexible gold thread.

67 When Athens was built, Pallas and Neptune contended which of them should give a name to the city. It was agreed that whichever should produce the most useful gift to the human race should be adjudged the victor. Neptune created the horse, Pallas the olive, the symbol of peace. The latter obtained the prize. Hence according to the common legend, the name *'Αθήναι* from *'Αθήνα*. But the derivation will not hold.

68 *medio Iove*, abl. abs. with Jove in the midst.

70 Just as the saints in mediaeval paintings are distinguished by conventional types or emblems: St. Peter for instance by the keys, St. Paul by the sword, St. Mary Magdalene by her box of ointment; so here you might recognise each god by his conventional figure, Jove by his kingly insignia, Neptune by his trident, Pallas by her aegis.

73 *ferum*, *Le. equum*.

At sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam, 123  
 Dat galeam capiti, defenditur aegide pectus :  
 Percussamque sua simulat de cuspidē terram  
 Edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae :  
 Mirarique deos. Operi victoria finis.  
 Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.

80 Is modus est, operisque sua facit arbore finem.

Arachne's design is the abduction of Europa.

Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri  
 Europam ; verum taurum, freta vera putares.  
 Ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas  
 Et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri  
 Assilientis aquae, timidasque reducere plantas.  
 Ultima pars telae tenui circumdata limbo  
 Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos. 106. (a)

No envy can deny the excellence of the work : so Pallas in spite tears it in pieces.  
 Arachne hangs herself ; but Pallas turns her into a spider.

Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor  
 Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago, p. 141. IX  
 90 Et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes :  
 Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat,  
 Ter quater Idmoniae frontem percussit Arachnes.  
 Non tulit infelix, laqueoque animosa ligavit

74 As Pallas was represented in the famous colossal statue that stood on the Acropolis at Athens.

76 *de* sometimes denotes cause—so XIII. 49, '*passu de vulnere tardo*.'

77 *canentis*, from the white silvery shimmer of the under side of the olive leaf.

81 Europa was carried off by Jupiter in the shape of a bull. Ovid gives a very beautiful picture of this in these three lines.

86 *limbo*, fringe or border.

89 *flava*, golden haired. Pallas is called *virago* from her masculine appearance.

90 *caelestia crimina*, their excellence was a slur upon the goddess.

93 Her independence would not brook such a slight.

Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit,  
 Atque ita 'Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba' dixit :  
 'Lexque eadem poenae, ne sis segura futuri,  
 Dicta tuo generi serisque nepotibus esto.'

p. 139. E. 2

Post ea discedens sucis Hecateïdos herbae  
 Sparsit, et extemplo tristi medicamine tactae  
 100 Defluxere comae, cum quis et naris et aures,  
 Fitque caput minimum ; toto quoque corpore parva est : 116  
 In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent ;  
 Cetera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit  
 Stamen, et antiquas exercet aranea telas.

96 *futuri*. Cp. III. 50, *interrita leti*. The genitive *defines* the word on which it depends.

98 Hecate, the goddess of gloom and of dismal enchantments. Cp. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

## VIII.

### LATONA'S REVENGE.

'The trembling knee  
And frantic gape of lonely Niobe,  
Poor, lonely Niobe ! when her lovely young  
Were dead and gone, and her caressing tongue  
Lay a lost thing upon her paly lip,  
And very, very deadliness did nip  
Her motherly cheeks.'

KEATS.

#### ARGUMENT.

Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, is the mother of seven sons and seven daughters, of whose beauty she boasts, and claims to have more right to divine honour than Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana. Latona appeals to her children to revenge the insult, and all Niobe's lovely young are slain.\*

*(This story is the subject of a famous group of sculpture at Florence, an outline of which is engraved in the Student's Greece, p. 552.)*

The women of Thebes are commanded to pay divine honours to Latona.

ANTE suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam,  
Tum cum Maeoniam virgo Sipyllumque colebat :

1 *illam*, Arachne, whose story immediately precedes.

2 Niobe was daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia and Phrygia, and was married to Amphion, king of Thebes.

\* The story in its earliest form is found in Homer *Iliad*, xxiv. 603—617. (*Achilles is persuading Priam to take food after Hector's funeral.*)

'Not fair-hair'd Niobe abstained from food  
When in the house her children lay in death,  
Six beauteous daughters and six stalwart sons.  
The youths Apollo with his silver bow,  
The maids the Aroher-Queen, Diana, slew,  
With anger filled that Niobe presumed  
Herself with fair Latona to compare,  
Her many children with her rival's two ;  
Lo, by the two were all the many slain.  
Nine days in death they lay ; and none was there



- Nec tamen admonita est poena popularis Arachnes  
 Cedere caelitibus, verbisque minoribus uti. 106. (4). 119  
 (a)  
 Multa dabant animos; sed enim nec coniugis artes,  
 Nec genus amborum magnique potentia regni  
 Sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placerent,  
 Ut sua progenies; et felicissima matrum  
 Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset. p. 144. B. III  
 10 Nam sata Tiresia venturi praescia Manto 123. 132  
 Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,  
 Vaticinata vias: 'Ismenides, ite frequentes,  
 Et date Latonae Latonigenisque duobus  
 Cum prece tura pia, lauroque innectite crinem: 112  
 Ore meo Latona iubet.'

The women crowd to her altar, but with them comes Niobe, who bids them depart without more ado. "As well give worship to me: I am a princess and a queen, with every advantage of birth and wealth—the mother of fourteen children: she is a low-born outcast, whom nor earth nor sky nor sea would receive—all but childless with her beggarly two."

Paretur, et omnes

p. 148. E. (b)  
 (a)

Thebaïdes iussis sua tempora frondibus ornant,

To pay their funeral rites; for Saturn's son  
 Had given to all the people hearts of stone.  
 At length the immortal gods entomb'd the dead.  
 Nor yet did Niobe, when now her grief  
 Had worn itself in tears, from food refrain.  
 And now in Sipylus, amid the rocks,  
 And lonely mountains, where the goddess nymphs  
 That love to dance by Achelous stream,  
 'Tis said, were cradled, she, though turned to stone,  
 Broods o'er the wrongs inflicted by the gods!

—(LORD DERBY'S TRANSLATION.)

3 *popularis*, her countrywoman.

4 *cedere*, a poetical construction. Cp. L. Gr. p. 142 (2).

5 She had many things to make her proud, but the one thing of which she boasted was her children. *sed enim*, but after all. Cp. iv. 78.

— *coniugis artes*, etc. Amphion was a famous singer and harper, who is said to have built the walls of Thebes by his minstrelsy, l. 31. *genus amborum*, he, as well as his wife's father, was a son of Jupiter.

14 *lauro*, as sacred to Apollo, Latona's son.

- Turaque dant sanctis et verba precantia flammis.  
 Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba,  
 Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro 106. (a)
- 20 Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa movensque decoro  
 Cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque capillos.  
 Constitit, utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos, 162. II. (2)  
 ' Quis furor, auditos ' inquit ' praeponere visis 140. 106. (a)  
 Caelestes ? aut cur colitur Latona per aras,  
 Numen adhuc sine ture meum est ? Mihi Tantalus auctor,  
 Cui licuit soli superiorum tangere mensas.  
 Pleiadum soror est genetrix mea ; maximus Atlas  
 Est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem :  
 Iuppiter alter avus ; socero quoque glorior illo. 111
- 30 Me gentes metuunt Phrygiae, me regia Cadmi  
 Sub domina est, fidibusque mei commissa mariti  
 Moenia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur.  
 In quamcumque domus adverti lumina partem,  
 Immensae spectantur opes. Accedit eodem  
 Digna dea facies. Huc natas adice septem  
 Et totidem iuvenes, et mox generosque nurusque.  
 Quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam, 149. p. 23.  
 Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coso Note  
 123  
 Latonam praeferre mihi, cui maxima quondam 106. (3)
- 40 Exiguam sedem pariturae terra negavit.  
 Nec caelo, nec humo, nec aquis dea vestra recepta est ;  
 Exsul erat mundi, donec miserata vagantem, 136

20 *formosa (forma)*, shapely. Ill-temper spoils beauty.

25 Cp. l. 63. The asyndeton here is very effective.

27 *Pleiadum soror*, Dione, one of the Hyades, daughters of Atlas.

30 Join *sub me domina*.

35 Homer has six sons and six daughters.

37 These imperatives are ironical : Examine, and then dare if you can. . . .

38 *nescio quo* is treated as one word, which accounts for the position of *que*.  
 Coeus was one of the Titans.

40 Note the contrast, *maxima*—*exiguam*.

- " Hospita tu terris erras, ego " dixit " in undis,"  
 Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duorum  
 Facta parens ; uteri pars haec est septima nostri.  
 Sum felix ; quis enim neget hoc ? felixque manebo ; p. 141. IX. 1  
 Hoc quoque quis dubitet ? tutam me copia fecit.  
 Maior sum, quam cui possit Fortuna nocere : 105. (3). 150  
 Multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquet. 153. I. (5)
- 50 Excessere metum mea iam bona. Fingite demi  
 Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum,  
 Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum,  
 Latonae turbam. Quae quantum distat ab orba ?  
 Ite, satisque superque sacri ; laurumque capillis  
 Ponite.' p. 146. C. (b).  
 139. D

The women obey, and Latona's anger is kindled. She calls on her children to avenge the insult.

- Deponunt, infectaque sacra relinquunt,  
 Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen.  
 Indignata dea est, summoque in vertice Cynthi  
 Talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta :  
 ' En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, 111. 125
- 60 Et, nisi Iunoni, nulli cessura dearum,  
 An dea sim, dubitor ; perque omnia saecula cultis 149  
 Arceor, o nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris.  
 Nec dolor hic solus ; diro convicia facto

43 According to the legend Delos was a floating island, which became stationary as a reward for sheltering Latona.

45 *uteri*, i.e. offspring.

50 *metum*. Cp. v. 6.

51 Her family is a 'people' compared with Latona's 'rabble'; Latona is as good as childless.

54 *capillis*, abl. from.....

56 Fear of their queen makes them desist, fear of the gods makes them try to secure themselves by silent prayer.

59 *animosa*, proud in a good sense.

61 Gen. in prose, *de me dubitatur*.

Tantalus adiecit, vosque est postponere natis 106. (a)

Ausa suis, et me, quod in ipsam reccidat, orbam

Dixit, et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.'

Adiectura preces erat his Latona relatis:

'Desine' Phoebus ait, 'poenae mora longa querella est.'

Dixit idem Phoebe; celerique per aëra lapsu

70 Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.

The sons of Niobe are in the plain, engaged in manly exercises—some riding, some wrestling; Apollo slays them all.

Planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus,

Assiduis pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum

Duraque mollierat subiectas ungula glebas.

Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes 123

Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia suco

Terga premunt, auroque graves moderantur habenas.

E quibus Ismenus, dum certum flectit in orbem 153. (2)

Quadrupedis cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet,

'Hei mihi!' conclamat, medioque in pectore fixa

80 Tela gerit, frenisque manu moriente remissis 123

In latus a dextro paulatim defluit armo.

• Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetrae,

Frena dabat Sipylus: veluti cum praescius imbris

Nube fugit visa, pendentiaque undique rector

Carbasa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura,

Frena dabat: dantem non evitabile telum

Consequitur, summaque tremens cervice sagitta

66 Tantalus could not help repeating what he had heard at the tables of the gods, and was punished for his garrulity.

69 Join *longa querella*, which is the subject.

70 Join *tecti nubibus*. The citadel of Thebes was called Cadmea.

75 The trappings were of purple, the harness mounted with gold.

82 He hears Apollo's quiver in the air, but does not see it.

84 Unfurls the sails so as to avail himself of the least breeze.

85 *qua*, by any means.

87 *cervix* is the back, *guttur* the front of the neck.

- Haesit, et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.  
 Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa iubasque  
 90 Volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine foedat.  
 Phaedimus infelix et aviti nominis heres  
 Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori,  
 Transierant ad opus nitidae iuvenile palaestrae :  
 Et iam contulerant arto luctantia nexu  
 Pectora pectoribus, quum tento concita nervo, 106. (a)  
 Sicut erant iuncti, traiecit utrumque sagitta.  
 Ingemuere simul, simul incurvata dolore  
 Membra solo posuere, simul suprema iacentes  
 Lumina versarunt, animam simul exhalarunt.  
 100 Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens  
 Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus :  
 Inque pio cadit officio ; nam Delius illi 107  
 Intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro.  
 Quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis  
 Eruta, cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.  
 At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus  
 Afficit. Ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, et qua  
 Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples ;  
 Dumque manu temptat trahere exitiabile telum,  
 110 Altera per ingulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. p. 146. C. (a)  
 Expulit hanc sanguis, seque ei aculatus in altum  
 Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura.  
 Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando

89 *ut erat pronus*, riding fast he was leaning forward, and so fell over his horse's mane. His hold on the rein slackened, and so the horse bolted, (*admissa* ; *equum admittere*, or *immittere habenas* = to give a horse the rein.)

89 Cp. vii. 65. When a spondee is admitted in the fifth place of a hexameter, the fourth foot must be a dactyl.

100 *laniata*, prolepsis. Cf. v. 63.

106 The Grecian youths wore their hair long till they reached man's estate.

113 *precando*, dat. of purpose.

Bracchia sustulerat, 'di'que 'o communiter omnes,'  
 Dixerat, ignarus non omnes esse rogandos,  
 'Parcite!' Motus erat, quum iam revocabile telum  
 Non fuit, Arcitenens; minimo tamen occidit ille  
 Vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta.

Amphion kills himself in grief: the people recognise Latona's divinity: but Niobe, in the midst of her bereavement, boasts still: she has still her seven daughters left.

- Fama mali populi que dolor lacrimae que suorum
- 120 Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae 136  
 Mirantem potuisse, irascentemque, quod ausi  
 Hoc essent superi, quod tantum iuris haberent.  
 Nam pater Amphion ferro per pectus adacto  
 Finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.  
 Heu quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa,  
 . Quae modo Latois populum summo verat aris, 123  
 Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,  
 Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti. 106. (3)  
 Corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo 106. (a)
- 130 Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.  
 A quibus ad caelum liventia bracchia tollens,  
 'Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore, 119  
 Pascere' ait, 'satiæ meo tua pectora luctu:  
 Corque ferum satia' dixit; 'per funera septem  
 Efferor; exsulta, victrixque inimica triumphæ.  
 Cur autem victrix? miserae mihi plura supersunt,  
 Quam tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.'

But the words are hardly out of her mouth when the twang of a bow is heard. First one daughter, then another falls, till one only remains. Her mother begs that *one* may be spared to her, but in vain.

121 What is the subject to *potuisse*?

127 *resupina*, with her head haughtily thrown back.

131 *liventia*, as a consequence of the *planctus* at this bad news.

134 Each of these seven deaths is a death to me.

- Dixerat, et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu :  
 Qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes.
- 140 Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris 111  
 Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores. 115  
 E quibus una trahens haerentia viscere tela  
 Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. 106. (a)  
 Altera solari miseram conata parentem  
 Conticuit subito, duplicataque vulnere caeco est.  
 Haec frustra fugiens collabitur ; illa sorori  
 Immoritur ; latet haec ; illam trepidare videres.  
 Sexque datis leto diversaue vulnere passis  
 Ultima restabat, quam toto corpore mater,
- 150 Tota veste tegens ' Unam minimamque relinque !  
 De multis minimam poseo ' clamavit ' et unam.'  
 Dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit.

At last the wretched mother herself is turned to stone.

#### Orba resedit

- Exanimis inter natos natasque virumque,  
 Dirigitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos.  
 In vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis  
 Stant immota genis ; nihil est in imagine vivum.  
 Ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato  
 Congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri.  
 Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere motus,
- 160 Nec pes ire potest ; intra quoque viscera saxum est.  
 Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti  
 In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis

138 *arcu*, sc. *Dianae* ; see the passage from Homer above.

145 *duplicata*, bent double, or is it made a second victim ?

147 *trepidare*, opp. to *latet*, rushes about in fear.

150 She is thus represented in the famous group.

162 *montis*. Sipylus, where there was a rough hewn image of a mourning woman three times the size of life, hewn out of the rock.

Liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

Tum vero cuncti manifestam numinis iram

Femina virque timent, cultuque impensius omnes

Magna gemelliparae venerantur numina divae.

163 *liquitur*, in tears. Possibly the rain, draining from the neighbouring hillside, trickled over the figure. Cp. Hamlet's 'like Niobe, all tears.'





# IX.

## PROSERPINE.

'That fair field  
Of Enna where Proserpine gathering flowers,  
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis  
Was gathered, which cost Ceres all that pain  
To seek her through the world.'

MILTON, PARADISE LOST, IV. 268—272.

(*This story is told by Ovid in another place, Fasti iv. 419—618.*)

Proserpina gathering flowers in the valley of Henna, in Sicily, is carried off by Pluto.

HAUD procul Hennaëis lacus est a moenibus altae,  
Nomine Pergus, aquae. Non illo plura Caystros  
Carmina cynorum labentibus audit in undis.  
Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque  
Frondebis ut velo Phoebeos summovet ignes.  
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores :  
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco  
Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,  
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque 113  
10 Implet, et aequales certat superare legendo,  
Paene simul visa est dilectaque raptaque Diti : 107 (d)  
Usque adeo est properatus amor. Dea terribi maesto  
Et matrem et comites, sed matrem saepius, ore  
Clamat ; et ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora,  
Collecti flores tunicis cecidere remissis.  
Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus affuit annis :

5 *velo*, in the theatres an awning was spread over the spectators to keep off the sun and the rain.

11 Note the rapidity of the action, shown in the rhythm of the verse.

16 *simplicitas*, artlessness.

Haec quoque virgineum movit iactura dolorem.  
 Raptor agit currus, et nomine quemque vocatos  
 Exhortatur equos, quorum per colla iubasque  
 20 Excutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas.

Perque lacus altos et olentia sulphure fertur  
 Stagna Palicorum, rupta ferventia terra :  
 Et qua Bacchiadae, bimari gens orta Corintho,  
 Inter inaequales posuerunt moenia portus.

123

Cyane, nymph of a fountain near Syracuse, in vain tries to arrest their flight : Pluto sets her prayers at nought, and plunges into the waters, opening a way to the realms below. Cyane pines away with vexation.

Est medium Cyanes et Pisacae Arethusae,  
 Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor.  
 Hic fuit, a cuius stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,  
 Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima nymphas.

Gurgite quae medio summa tenus extitit alvo,  
 30 Agnovitque deam. 'Nec longius ibitis' inquit :  
 'Non potes invitae Cereris gener esse ; roganda,  
 Non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis  
 Parva mihi fas est, et me dilexit Anapus :

p.146.C.(a)

106.(b)

17 Cp. *III.* 14, and note.

20 *obscura ferrugine*, all that belongs to the infernal regions is of a dusky hue.

23 *Bacchiadae*, at one time the ruling family of Corinth, under whom a colony was sent to Sicily and founded Syracuse, with two harbours, a lesser and a greater, separated by the island of Ortygia.

25 *Cyanes*, genitive of reference ; in the middle as regards Cyane, &c., so between. So Caesar *B. G. I.* 34, 'aliquem locum medium utriusque.' Similarly μέσος in Greek has a genitive. *Pisacae*. It was believed that there was an underground communication between the Peloponnese and Sicily, and that the waters of the fountain of Arethusa, on the peninsula of Ortygia, came from Ellis.

26 *aequor*, the great harbour of Syracuse. Cyane is on the western side of the harbour and Arethusa on the eastern.

30 *Nec*, the conjunction belongs to *inquit*.

33 Subject to *fuit*?

*Quod*, the use of the neuter relative in phrases like this is due to the constant habit of linking sentences by *quod*.

33 *Anapus*, a streamlet by Syracuse, whose waters mingle with those of Cyane close to the sea.

- Exorata tamen, nec, ut haec, exterrita nupsi.  
 Dixit, et in partes diversas brachia tendens  
 Obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram,  
 Terribilesque hortatus equos in gurgitis ima 130  
 Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto  
 Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,  
 40 Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit. 121. B  
 At Cyane raptamque deam contemptaque fontis  
 Iura sui maerens, inconsolabile vulnus  
 Mente gerit tacita, lacrimisque absumitur omnis:  
 Et quarum fuerat magnum modo numen, in illas  
 Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres, p. 141. IX. 1  
 Ossa pati flexus, unguis posuisse rigorem:  
 Primaque de tota tenuissima quaeque liquescunt,  
 Caerulei crines, digitique et crura pedesque:  
 Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas  
 50 Transitus est; post haec humeri tergusque latusque  
 Pectoraque in tennes abeunt evanida rivos.  
 Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas  
 Lympha subit, restatque nihil, quod prendere possis. 150

Meanwhile Ceres day and night is hunting for her daughter. At the end of the second day she comes to a cottage, the mistress of which gives her food and drink. A boy comes up and calls her greedy—whereupon he is turned into a lizard.

Interea pavidæ nequiquam filia matri 107. (d)  
 Omnibus est terris, omni quaesita profundo,  
 Illam non udis veniens Aurora capillis  
 Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus; illa duabus  
 Flammiferas pinus manibus succendit ab Aetna,

41 The nymph pines away, and is absorbed in the stream itself.

44 *numen*, complement.

47 *quisque* is frequently joined to superlatives, in the sense of all: e.g. *optimus quisque*, all the good men.

55 *illam* = *Cererem*. *udis*, as rising from the sea, or because of the morning dew.

Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras.

60 Rursus ubi alma dies hebeterat sidera, natam

Solis ad occasum solis quaerebat ab ortu.

Fessa labore sitim collegerat, oraque nulli

Colluerant fontes, quum tectam stramine vidit

Forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit; at inde

Prodit anus, divamque videt, lymphamque roganti

Dulce dedit, tosta quod texerat ante polenta.

Dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax

128

Constitit ante deam, risitque, avidamque vocavit.

Offensa est; neque adhuc epota parte loquentem

70 Cum liquido mixta perfudit diva polenta.

Combibit os maculas, et quae modo bracchia gessit,

Crura gerit; cauda est mutatis addita membris:

Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,

Contrahitur, parvaeque minor mensura lacerta est.

Mirantem flentemque et tangere monstra parantem

Fugit anum, latebramque petit aptumque colori

Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.

100

At last she comes to Cyane, and seeing her daughter's girdle, concludes that she has passed that way.

Quas dea per terras et quas erraverit undas,

140

Dicere longa mora est. Quaerenti defuit orbis;

107. (b)

80 Sicaniā repetit, dumque omnia lustrat eundo,

141. (4)

Venit et ad Cyanen. Ea ni mutata fuisset,

144. B. III

Omnia narrasset, sed et os et lingua volenti

62 *collegerat* expresses a growing feeling: so *odium colligere*, to get more and more hated: *rabiem colligere*, to grow mad.

66 *dulce*, a sweet drink. The *polenta* was parched and sprinkled over the surface.

69 *parte*, half.

70 Join *polenta* (abl.) *mixta cum liquido*.

76 *petit* for *petiit*.

77 *nomen, stellio*, a kind of lizard.

79 Like Alexander, she wanted another world to search over.

Dicere non aderant, nec quo loqueretur, habebat. 150  
 Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,  
 Illo forte loco delapsam in gurgite sacro,  
 Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis.  
 Quam simul agnovit, tamquam tunc denique raptam  
 Scisset, inornatos laniavit diva capillos, 152. I. (8)  
 Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.

Still she knows not where her daughter is : but to punish the land stops its productiveness.

90 Nescit adhuc, ubi sit ; terras tamen increpat omnes 140  
 Ingratasque vocat nec frugum munere dignas : 119. (a)  
 Trinacriam ante alias, in qua vestigia damni  
 Repperit. Ergo illic saeva vertentia glebas  
 Fregit aratra manu, parilique irata colonos  
 Ruricolaeque boves leto dedit, arvaeque iussit  
 Fallere depositum, vitiatque semina fecit.  
 Fertilitas terrae latum vulgata per orbem  
 Falsa iacet ; primis segetes moriuntur in herbis,  
 Et modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber :  
 100 Sideraque ventique nocent, avidaeque volucres  
 Semina iacta legunt ; lolium tribulique fatigant  
 Triticeas messes et inexpugnabile gramen.

At last Arethusa tells her that her daughter is queen of Hades.

Tum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis,

87 *denique*. She had not realized it before.

89 *repetita*. Cp. VI. 72.

96 As a banker may deny having received that which is entrusted to his keeping.

97 Sicily was one of the great storehouses of corn for Rome.

98 *falsa jacet*, is belied and fallen.

100 By a common licence, *quo* is lengthened because the beat of the foot falls upon it.

102 The farmer wages war against weeds.

103 *Alpheias*. According to the legend, the river god Alpheus whose waters flow through Arcadia and Elis, pursued the nymph Arethusa. At her prayer Diana changed her into a spring : she dashed into the sea, and flowed through the earth

- Rorantesque comas a fronte removit ad aures,  
 Atque ait 'O toto quaesitae virginis orbe  
 Et frugum genetrix, immensos siste labores,  
 Neve tibi fidae violenta irascere terrae; 106. 3.  
 Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae. 106. 1.  
 Nec sum pro patria supplex; huc hospita veni.
- 110 Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortus;  
 Sicaniam peregrina colo, sed gratior omni  
 Haec mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa Penates,  
 Hanc habeo sedem, quam tu, mitissima, serva.  
 Mota loco cur sim tantique per aequoris undas 123. 149  
 Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora  
 Tempestiva meis, cum tu curaue levata 106. 3  
 Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus 128  
 Praebet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas  
 Hic caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno.
- 120 Ergo dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,  
 Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris:  
 Illa quidem tristis, neque adhuc interrita vultu,  
 Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi, p. 139 C. 3  
 Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.'

Ceres hies straight to Jupiter, to demand her daughter's return. Jupiter consents on the one condition, that Proserpina has eaten nothing in the nether world.

Mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces,  
 Attonitaeque diu similis fuit. Utque dolore  
 Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras

beneath it, till she came up again in Ortygia. But Alpheus followed her even into the sea, and united himself to her. Cp. Shelley's poem, 'Arethusa.'

109 And therefore I am not partial.

117 *melioris*, more cheerful.

119 *desueta*, long lost.

124 *matrona*, opp. to *puella*, the lawful wife.

126 See *rv.* 81.

127 *amentia*, stupor.

- Exit in aetherias; ibi toto nubila vultu  
 Ante Iovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis: 115
- 130 'Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Iuppiter,' inquit,  
 'Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris,  
 Nata patrem moveat; neu sit tibi cura, precamur,  
 Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.  
 En quaesita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est:  
 Si reperire vocas amittere certius, aut si  
 Scire, ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quod rapta, feremus:  
 Dummodo reddat eam, neque enim praedone marito 152. I. 4  
 Filia digna tua est...si iam mea filia non est.'  
 Iuppiter exceptit 'Commune est pignus onusque
- 140 Nata mihi tecum; sed si modo nomina rebus  
 Addere vera placet, non hoc iniuria factum,  
 Verum amor est. Neque erit nobis gener ille pudori, 108  
 Tu modo, diva, velis. Ut desint cetera, quantum est 152. I. 4. 5  
 Esse Iovis fratrem! Quid quod nec cetera desunt, 94. 2  
 Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi. Sed tanta cupido  
 Si tibi discidii est, repetet Proserpina caelum,  
 Lege tamen certa, si nullos contigit illic  
 Ore cibos; nam sic Parcarum foedere cautum est.'

The condition, unhappily, is not fulfilled, so a compromise is effected. Proserpine is to divide the year between her husband and her mother.

Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam.

- 150 Non ita fata sinunt, quoniam ieiunia virgo  
 Solverat et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis,  
 Poeniceum curva decerpserat arbore pomum,

131 The insult is done to you, not to me only.

139 *exceptit*, took up the words, i.e. at once replied, or even interrupted her.

143 *modo* = *dummodo*. *ut* concessive.

145 *sorte*. Jupiter obtained by lot (*sortitus*) at his father's death the government of the upper world, Pluto of the lower.

148 *cautum est*, it is provided.

151 *simplex*, carelessly.

152 *poeniceum*, the pomegranate, from the blood-red colour of its flesh.



Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana  
 Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud  
 Ascalaphus vidit, quem quondam dicitur Orphne,  
 Inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas,  
 Ex Acheronte suo silvis peperisse sub atris :  
 Vidit, et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.  
 Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam  
 160 Fecit avem, sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lympa  
 In rostrum et plumas et grandia lumina vertit.  
 At medius fratrisque sui maestaeque sororis  
 Iuppiter ex aequo volventem dividit annum.  
 Nunc dea, regnorum numen commune duorum,  
 Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum coniuge menses.  
 Vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris :  
 Nam modo quae poterat Diti quoque maesta videri,  
 Laeta deae frons est ut sol, qui tectus aquosis  
 Nubibus ante fuit, victis e nubibus exit.

159 So in another place Ovid has *profanus bubo*. Met. vi. 431.

160 *avem*, horned owl.

162 See l. 28 and note.

164 *regnorum*, the upper and the nether world.

167 Even Dis, accustomed to all that is gloomy, might think her sad.

# X.

## THE CYCLOPS.

I melt, I rage, I burn !  
The feeble god hath stabbed me to the heart.

### ARGUMENT.

Acis is loved by the nymph Galatea, and Polyphemus the Cyclops, jealous of him, crushes him under a huge rock. His blood gushing forth from under the rock is changed into the river Acis.

*(The story in this shape is found only in Ovid. The unsuccessful love of Polyphemus is the subject of an idyll of Theocritus, a Sicilian poet who lived about 260 B.C., from which Ovid has borrowed largely. The delightful Cantata of Handel has made the story known everywhere.)*

Galatea confesses her love for Acis and her hatred of the Cyclops, whose state however shows what power love has. His old cruelty is gone, and his love of spoil, he is even regardless of his own safety.

‘ Acis erat Fauno nymphaque Symaethide cretus,	123
Magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,	
Nostra tamen maior ; nam me sibi iunxerat uni.	132. (a). 108
Pulcher et octonis iterum natalibus actis	(a)
Signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas.	
Hunc ego, me Cyclops nulla cum fine petebat :	
Nec, si quaesieris, odium Cyclopis, amorne	
Acidis in nobis fuerit praesentior, edam :	
Par utrumque fuit. Pro quanta potentia regni	
10 Est, Venus alma, tui ! nempe ille immitis et ipsis	
Horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo	107. (d)
Impune, et magni cum dis contemptor Olympi,	
Quid sit amor, sentit, nostrique cupidine captus	140. 132. (a)
Uritur, oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.	133

- 3 me, the speaker is Galatea, one of the Nereids.  
7 See II. 16, and note.  
10 nempe, in proof of it.  
12 Join *Olympi cum dis*, Olympus and its gods.

- Iamque tibi formae, iamque est tibi cura placendi, 141. 2  
 Iam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos :  
 Iam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam,  
 Et spectare feros in aqua et componere vultus.  
 Caedis amor feritasque sitisque immensa cruoris  
 20 Cessant, et tutae veniuntque abeuntque carinae.  
 Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Aetnen,  
 Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,  
 Terribilem Polyphemum adit, "Lumen" que, "quod unum p. 133. D  
 Fronte geris media, rapiet tibi" dixit "Ulixes." 106. (3)  
 Risit, et "O vatum stolidissime, falleris" inquit : 130  
 "Altera iam rapuit." Sic frustra vera monentem  
 Spernit, et aut gradiens ingenti litora passu  
 Degravat, aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.

Nay, such is its power that the monster appears in a new character, as a minstrel, and sings Galatea's charms and bewails her coldness,

- Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo  
 30 Collis; utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda.  
 Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops, mediusque resedit ;  
 Lanigerae pecudes, nullo ducente, secutae. 125  
 Cui postquam pinus, baculi quae prae-buit usum,  
 Ante pedes posita est, antennis apta ferendis,  
 Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula centum,  
 Senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes,  
 Senserunt undae. Latitans ego rupe, meique

16 *rastris*, a comb is far too small for such a monster: a razor too fine for his beard.

19 For the way in which he treated strangers, see Homer *Odyssey*, ix.

20 Join *tutae* to *veniunt*: we should use an adverb.

23 Telemus was an augur.

27 *litora*, he rambles on the shore, on the chance of seeing his love, who is a nymph of the sea.

31 *medius*, between the two arms of the sea, so as to command them both.

34 Big enough for a sail-yard.

35 Join *arundinibus centum compacta*.

- Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi  
 Talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi:
- 40 " Candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri,  
 Floridior pratis, longa procerior alno,  
 Splendidior vitro, tenero lascivior haedo,  
 Levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis,  
 Solibus hibernis, aestiva gratior umbra,  
 Nobilior forda, platano conspectior alta,  
 Lucidior glacie, matura dulcior uva,  
 Mollior et cygni plumis et lacte coacto,  
 Et, si non fugias, riguo formosior horto :  
 Saevior indomitis eadem Galatea iuvcnis,
- 50 Durior annosa quercu, fallacior undis,  
 Lentior et salicis virgis et vitibus albis,  
 His immobilior scopulis, violentior amne,  
 Laudato pavone superbior, acrior igni,  
 Asperior tribulis, feta truculentior ursa,  
 Surdior aequoribus, calcato immitior hydro,  
 Et, quod praecipue vellem tibi demere possem,  
 Non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto,  
 Verum etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aura !  
 At, bene si noris, pigeat fugisse : morasque
- 60 Ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores.

p. 144. B. II.

p. 141. IX. 2.  
142. (2)

p. 144. B. II.

He proceeds to recount all that he has to offer.

Sunt mihi, pars montis, vivo pendentia saxo

39 *mente*, memory.

These lines have suggested the famous song—

1. O ruddier than the cherry !

O sweeter than the berry !

O nymph more bright

Than moonshine night,

Like kidlings, blithe and merry.

2. Ripe as the melting cluster,

No lily has such lustre,

Yet hard to tame

As raging flame,

And fierce as storms that bluster.

43 *lascivus* is used without any bad meaning : sportive, frolicsome.51 *lentior*, i.e. more hard to break.57 Order : *fugacior non tantum cervo*, &c.

- Antra, quibus nec sol medio sentitur in aestu,  
 Nec sentitur hiems; sunt poma gravantia ramos :  
 Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvae :  
 Sunt et purpureae; tibi et has servamus, et illas.  
 Ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbra  
 Mollia fraga leges, ipsa autumnalia corna,  
 Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia suco,  
 Verum etiam generosa novasque imitantia ceras.
- 70 Nec tibi castaneae me coniuge, nec tibi deerunt  
 Arbuti fetus; omnis tibi serviet arbor.  
 Hoc pecus omne meum est: multae quoque vallibus errant,  
 Multas silva tegit, multae stabulantur in antris.  
 Nec, si forte roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint; 149  
 Pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum  
 Nil mihi credideris; praesens potes ipsa videre,  
 Ut vix circumeant distentum cruribus uber.  
 Sunt, fetura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni:  
 Sunt quoque, par aetas, aliis in ovilibus haedi.
- 80 Lac mihi semper adest niveum. Pars inde bibenda  
 Servatur; partem liquefacta coagula durant.  
 Nec tibi deliciae faciles, vulgataque tantum  
 Munera contingent, dammae, leporesque, caperque,  
 Parve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus: 123  
 Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint, 150  
 Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis,  
 Villosae catulos in summis montibus ursae:  
 Inveni, et dixi "Dominæ servabimus istos." 107

p. 137. F

149

123

150

p. 143. XI. A  
(1)

107

69 Describes the delicate bloom upon them.

75 Counting implies a small number: mine are innumerable.

76 No need to take it on trust: you may have the evidence of your own eyes.

79 *par aetas*, i.e. also *fetura minor*.

81 The rennet was steeped in water, and the water put to the milk, so as to curdle it for making cheese.

Nor does he forget his personal charms.

- Iam modo caeruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto,  
 90 Iam, Galatea, veni, nec munera despice nostra.  
 Certe ego me novi, liquidaque in imagine vidi  
 Nuper aquae; placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.  
 Aspice, sim quantus. Non est hoc corpore maior 149  
 Iuppiter in caelo; nam vos narrare soletis  
 Nescio quem regnare Iovem. Coma plurima torvos  
 Prominet in vultus, humerosque, ut lucus, obumbrat.  
 Nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima saetis  
 Corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor:  
 Turpis equus, nisi colla iubae flaventia velent.  
 100 Barba viros hirtaeque decent in corpore saetae.  
 Unum est in media lumen mihi fronte, sed instar  
 Ingentis clipei. Quid? non haec omnia magno  
 Sol videt e caelo? Soli tamen unicus orbis.  
 Adde, quod in vestro genitor meus aequore regnat;  
 Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque  
 Supplicis exaudi, tibi enim succumbimus uni. 106. (4)  
 Quique Iovem et caelum sperno et penetrabile fulmen,  
 Nerei, te vereor; tua fulmine saevior ira est.

He would not feel it so much, if the same indifference were shown to all alike. But  
 Acis had better look out.

- Atque ego contemptus essem patientior huius, 132. p. 144.  
 110 Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur Cyclope repulso B III.  
 Acin amas? praeferasque meis amplexibus Acin? 106. (a)  
 Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,  
 Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi. Modo copia detur!

91 *imagine*, reflexion.

96 What does *turpe* agree with?

99 *velent*, general, any one in whom.

104 *genitor*, Neptune.

112 If he would only be content to please himself, without wanting to please you.

113 *modo copia detur*, only let me get a chance!

Sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires.  
 Viscera viva traham, divulsaque membra per agros,  
 Perque tuas spargam...sic se tibi misceat!...undas.  
 Uror enim, laesusque exaestuat acrius ignis :  
 Cumque suis videor translata viribus Aetnam  
 Pectore ferre meo ; nec tu, Galatea, moveris."

120 Talia nequiquam questus...nam cuncta videbam...

Surgit, et ut taurus vacca furibundus adempta,  
 Stare nequit, silvaeque et notis saltibus errat :

111

Suddenly he catches sight of the two lovers and hurls a huge rock at Acis, which crushes him to death.

Quum ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes  
 Me videt atque Acin, " Video " que exclamat " et ista  
 Ultima sit, faciam, veneris concordia vestrae."

p. 142. 2

Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere  
 Debuit, illa fuit : clamore perhorruit Aetne.

Ast ego vicino pavefacta sub aequore mergor.

Terga fugae dederat conversa Symaethius heros,

130 Et " Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi ! -ferre parentes,"

Dixerat " et vestris peritulum admittite regnis."

Insequitur Cyclops, partemque e monte revulsam

Mittit ; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum

Angulus is montis, totum tamen obruit Acin.

Galatea turns her lover into a stream which flows from under the rock.

At nos, quod solum fieri per fata licebat,

Fecimus, ut vires assumeret Acis avitas.

Puniceus de mole cruor manabat, et intra

Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere coepit :

131

Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre,

118 *Aetnam*, the workshop of Vulcan and of his brother Cyclopes was under *Aetna*.

134 *angulus is*, i.e. the *pars e monte revulsa*.

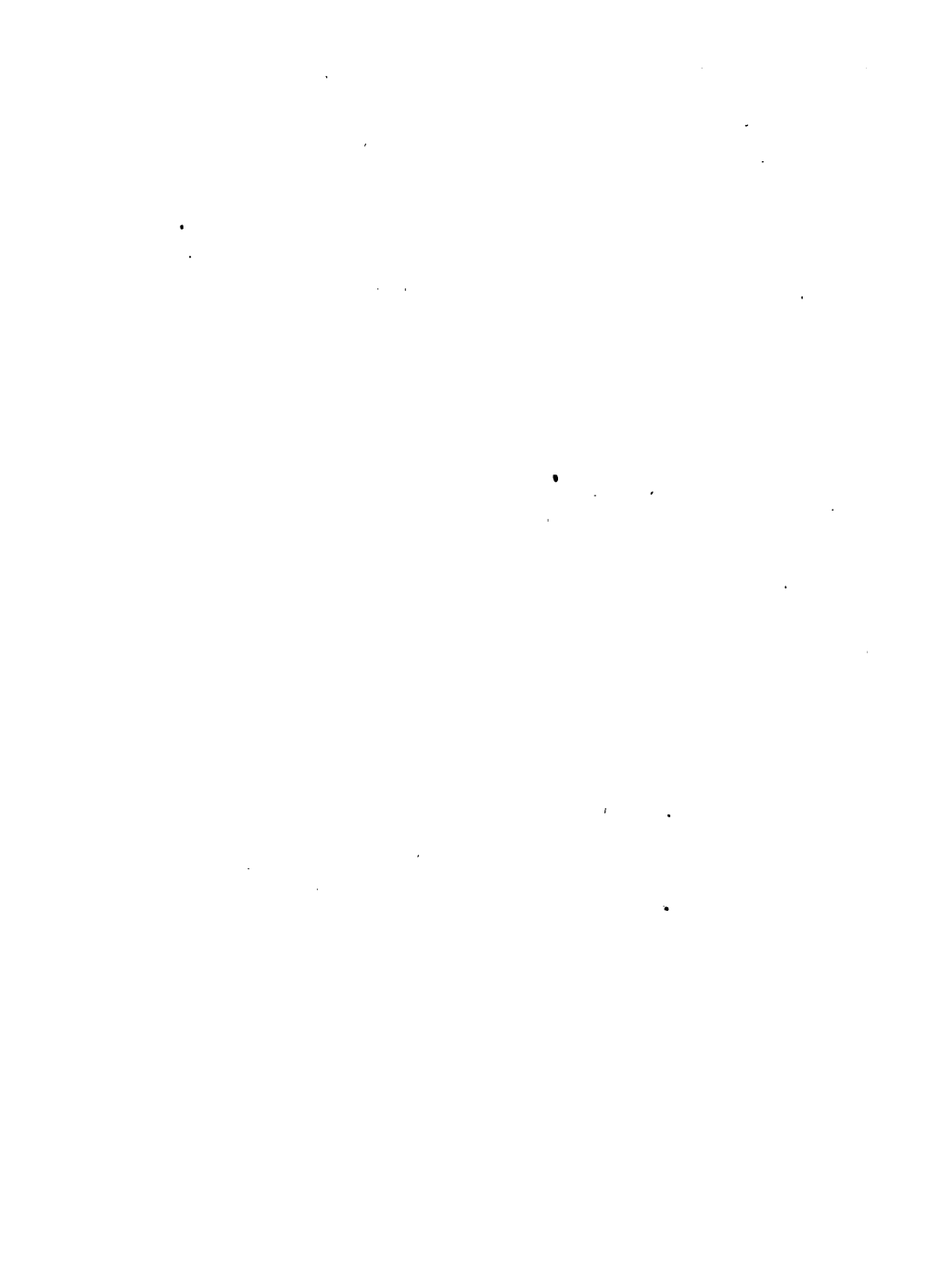
135 What is the subject to *licebat* ?

139 Join *turbati imbre*.

140 Purgaturque mora. Tum moles fracta dehiscit,  
Vivaeque per rimas proceraeque surgit arundo:  
Osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis:  
Miraeque res, subito media tenus exstitit alvo  
Incinctus iuvenis flexis nova cornua cannis, 100  
Qui, nisi quod maior, quod toto caerulus ore,  
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, in amnem  
Versus, et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.'

144 River gods were represented with horns, and with their heads crowned with sedge and reed.





## XI.

### THE WOOING OF DEIANIRA.

#### ARGUMENT.

Hercules and Achelous, a river god, are rivals for the hand of Deianira. They decide the matter by single combat, in which Achelous assumes different shapes, but is ultimately defeated.

(*Achelous speaks.*) All other suitors gave way to Alcides and myself. I, a god, could not yield to one who then was but a mortal.

<p>QUAE gemitus truncaequae deo Neptunius heros          Causa rogat frontis ; quum sic Calydonius amnis          Coepit, inornatos redimitus arundine crines :          ‘Triste petis munus ; quis enim sua proelia victus          Commemorare velit ? referam tamen ordine. Nec tam          Turpe fuit vinci, quam contendisse decorum est :          Magnaque dat nobis tantus solacia victor.          Nomine siqua suo tandem pervenit ad aures          Deianira tuas, quondam pulcherrima virgo,          10 Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum.          Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti,          “Accipe me generum,” dixi “Parthaone nate :”          Dixit et Alcides. Alii cessere duobus.          Ille Iovem socerum dare se, famamque laborum,</p>	<p>100            p. 141. IX 2.          p. 136. V. B.                   152. II. 2.          133          106. 4.</p>
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1 *Neptunius heros.* Theseus.

2 *Calydonius amnis*, the Achelous, in Ætolia.

3 See x. 144 and note. There was an especial reason for it here. See xii. 3.

7 *tantus victor*, the fact that he was so great. Cp. vii. 20.

8 *siqua, tandem* are both depreciatory, as if the prize after all was of but little worth.

12 *Parthaone nate*, Eneus, king of Calydon.

Et superata suae referebat iussa novercae.

Contra ego "Turpe deum mortali cedere" dixi...

Nondum erat ille deus... "Regem me cernis aquarum

Cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem.

Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,

20 Sed popularis ero et rerum pars una tuarum.

Tantum ne noceat, quod me nec regia Iuno

Odit, et omnis abest iussorum poena laborum.

Nam, quo te iactas, Alcmena nate, creatum,

Iuppiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.

Hercules replied that deeds, not words, must decide, and began the fray.

Talia dicentem iamdudum lumine torvo

Spectat, et accensae non fortiter imperat irae,

106 (4)

Verbaque tot reddit: "Melior mihi dextera lingua.

124. 1.

Dummodo pugnando superem, tu vince loquendo,"

152. 1. 4.

Congrediturque ferox. Puduit modo magna locutum

30 Cedere. Reieci viridem de corpore vestem,

Brachiaque opposui, tenuique a pectore varas

In statione manus, et pugnae membra paravi.

Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis,

15 *novercae*, Juno, who had persecuted him all his life. See xii. 71, following.

16 *mortali*. Hercules was the son of a mortal mother, and so mortal: he was not deified till after his death.

17 *regem*, as the largest river of the district.

19 *aeopes*, foreign alliances were looked down upon. See xvi. 21.

23 *poena*, the labours of Hercules were inflicted because in a fit of madness caused by Juno, he had slain his own children.

24 Either your boasted parentage is false, or if true your father has shamefully deserted you.

26 *Spectat*, so. Hercules.

27 *tot*, just so many, i.e. so few.

30 *viridem*, as a water-god.

31 *varas manus*, my fists.

32 *pugnae*, the dative often expresses the object in view, which as it were receives or is advantaged by the effect of the action. Cp. xii. 38, 76.

33 Before a wrestling match, the combatants rubbed over their bodies with oil. It was therefore a great thing to cover your adversary as far as possible with dust, so as to get a firmer hold upon him, that he might not slip away from your grip.

- Inque vicem fulvae tactu flavesceat arenae.  
 Et modo cervicem, modo crura micantia captat,  
 Aut captare putes, omnique a parte lacescit.  
 Me mea defendit gravitas, frustra que petebar :  
 Haud secus ac moles, magno quam murmure fluctus  
 Oppugnant ; manet illa, suoque est pondere tuta.
- 40 Digredimur paulum, rursusque ad bella coimus,  
 Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere ; eratque 140. 4.  
 Cum pede pes iunctus, totoque ego pectore pronus,  
 Et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte premebam.  
 Non aliter vidi fortes concurrere tauros,  
 Quum pretium pugnae toto nitidissima saltu  
 Expetitur coniunx : spectant armenta, paventque  
 Nescia, quem maneat tanti victoria regni. 149  
 Ter sine profectu voluit nitentia contra  
 Reicere Alcides a se mea pectora ; quarto
- 50 Excutit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit :  
 Impulsumque manu... certum est mihi vera fateri...  
 Protinus avertit, tergoque onerosus inhaesit. 106. 1. & a.  
 Siqua fides, neque enim ficta mihi gloria voce  
 Quaeritur, imposito pressus mihi monte videbar.  
 Vix tamen inserui sudore fluentia multo 119. 1.  
 Brachia, vix solvi duos a pectore nexus ;  
 Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumere vires,  
 Et cervice mea petitur. Tum denique tellus 119

35 *micantia*, cp. III. 87. So Gray speaks of the 'many twinkling feet' in the dance.

36 *moles*, a breakwater, whence our 'mole.'

42 *pronus*, reaching forward.

47 *regni*, the victor would be monarch of the herd.

50 *adducta*, drawn close. By a clever thrust Hercules turned him round, and clasped him from behind. Achelous, by inserting his arms between his chest and the arms of Hercules, managed to loosen his grip, but before he could recover breath Hercules was on him again.

53 It looks like exaggeration, but it is not.

*Pressa genu nostro est, et arenas ore momordi.*

Defeated in equal shape with him, I changed myself into a serpent.

- 60 *Inferior virtute, meas divertor ad artes,* 116  
*Elaborque viro, longum formatus in anguem.* 106. 3.  
*Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes,*  
*Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam,*  
*Risit, et illudens nostras Tirynthius artes*  
*"Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum,"*  
*Dixit "et ut vincas alios, Acheloë, dracones,*  
*Pars quota Lernaee serpens eris unus echidnae ?*  
*Vulneribus fecunda suis erat illa, nec ullum*  
*De centum numero caput est impune recisum,*
- 70 *Quin gemino cervix herede valentior esset.* p. 144. XII.  
*Hanc ego ramosam natis e caede colubris* B. 2. 110  
*Crescentemque malo domui, domitamque perussi.*  
*Quid fore te credas, falsum qui versus in anguem* p. 141. IX. 5.  
*Arma aliena moves, quem forma precaria celat ?"*  
*Dixerat, et summo digitorum vincula collo*  
*Inicit. Angebar, ceu guttura forcipe pressus :* 100  
*Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces.*

When that shape failed I tried that of a bull, but vainly. I even lost a horn which  
 Plenty uses now.

*Sic quoque devicto restabat tertia tauri*

62 *postquam* generally takes the perfect indicative, where we should use the pluperfect.

65 Hercules' first feat was to strangle two serpents in his cradle.

67 Emphasis on *unus*. The Hydra had one hundred heads, and no sooner was one cut off than two others grew up in its place. Hercules took a red-hot iron and seared the wound immediately so as to stop the new growth, and so in the end overcame the monster.

72 *crescentem malo*, because the loss of one head involved the growth of two in its place.

74 *arma aliena*, he was not used to them.

77 *pollicibus*, explain.

- Forma trucis; tauro mutatus membra rebello. p. 137. D
- 80 Induit ille toris a laeva parte lacertos,  
Admissumque trahens sequitur, depressaque dura  
Cornua figit humo, meque alta sternit arena.  
Nec satis hoc fuerat; rigidum fera dextera cornu  
Dum tenet, infregit, truncaque a fronte revellit. 153. 2  
Naïdes hoc, pomis et odoro flore repletum,  
Sacrarunt, divesque meo bona Copia cornu est.' 119. 1  
Dixerat, et nymphe riti succincta Dianae,  
Una ministrarum, fuis utrimque capillis,  
Incessit, totumque tulit praedivite cornu
- 90 Autumnum et mensas, felicia poma, secundas.  
Lux subit, et primo feriente cacumina sole  
Discedunt iuvenes; neque enim, dum flumina pacem  
Et placidos habeant lapsus, totaeque resident  
Opperiuntur aquae. Vultus Achelous agrestes  
Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis.

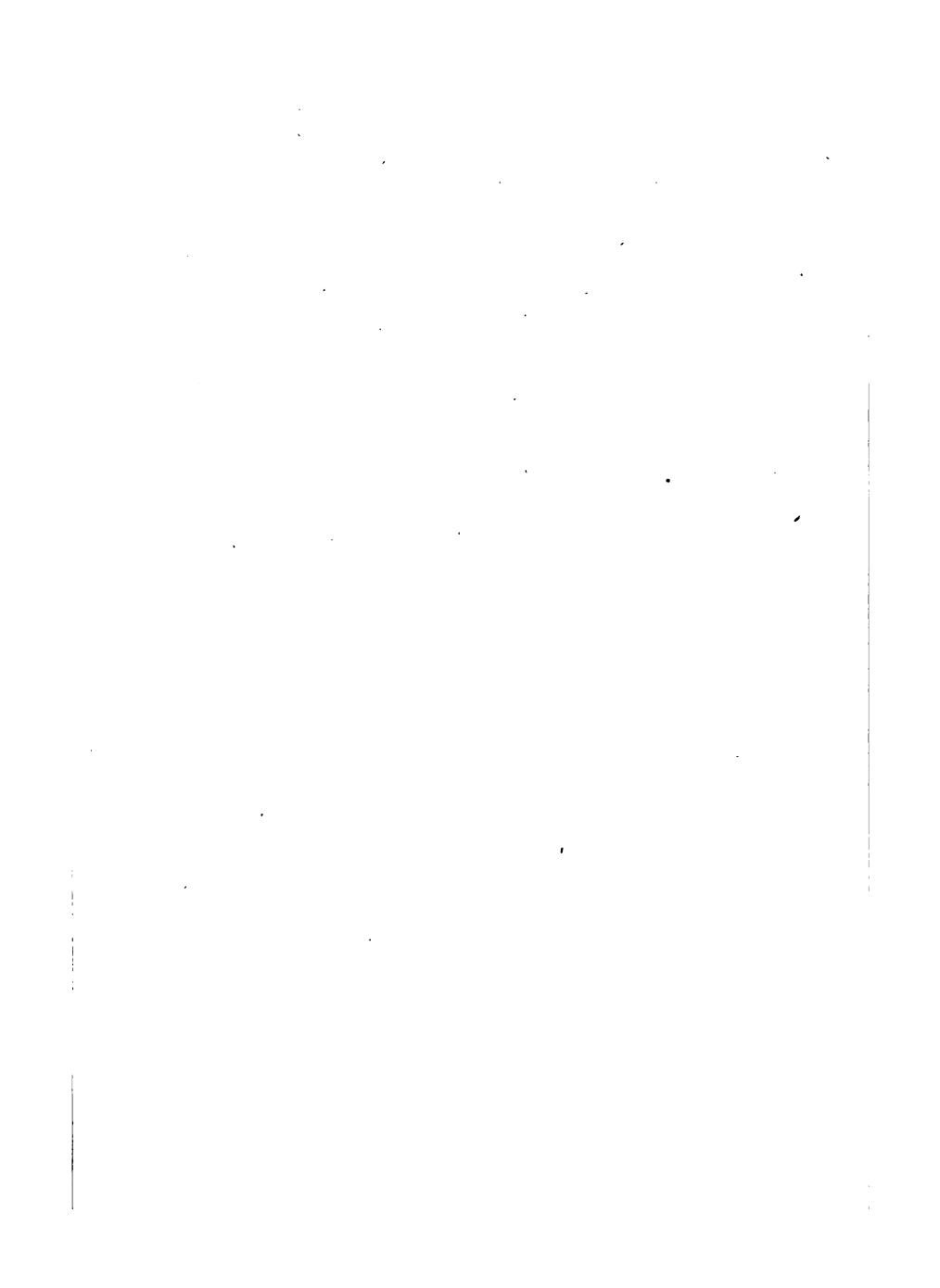
80 *toris*, the dewlap, which Hercules wrapped round his arms, and by tugging at it as Achelous rushed forward, pulled down his head, so as to bury his horns in the ground.

87 *succincta*, the tunic was very long and had to be girt up for any active exercise. Diana as a huntress is always represented with tunic girt up as high as the knee.

90 *mensas secundas*, see II. 51.

92 *juvenes*. Theseus, Lelex, Pirithous.

95 *cornu*, ablative.



## XII.

### THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

‘As when Alcides, from Cæthalia crowned  
With conquest, felt the envenomed robe, and tore  
Through pain up by the roots Thessalian pines,  
And Lichas from the top of Ceta threw  
Into the Euboic sea.’

MILTON, PARADISE LOST, II. 542—6.

*(This story is the subject of one of Sophocles' plays, the Trachinian Women.)*

Having won Deianira for his bride, Hercules returns to his home. He comes to the river Euenus, where Nessus the centaur offers to carry Deianira across. Hercules precedes, and when he reaches the other bank hears the shrieks of his wife, whom Nessus has insulted. He shoots the centaur, who gives to Deianira a robe stained in his blood, telling her that it will win her back her husband's love, if she should ever lose it.

Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris,  
Cetera sospes habet; capitis quoque fronde saligna  
Aut super imposita celatur arundine damnum.  
At te, Nesse ferox, eiusdem virginis ardor  
Perdiderat, volucris traiectione terga sagitta.  
Namque nova repetens patrios cum coniuge muros  
Venerat Eueni rapidas Iove natus ad undas.  
Uberior solito, nimbis hiemalibus auctus,  
Vorticibusque frequens erat atque impervius amnis.

100

10 Intrepidum pro se, curam de coniuge agentem

1 *decoris*, so. his horn. This story is the direct sequel to the last.

2 Construction of *sospes*?

4 Cp. iv. 37 and note. *virginis*. The word *virgo* is very rarely applied to married women. It was as a maiden that Achelous had fallen in love with her.

6 *patrios*. Tiryns in Argolis, so *Tirynthius*, xi. 64. He was born at Thebes in Boeotia.

7 *Eueni*, a river in Ætolia, near Calydon.



- Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque vadorum, 132  
 'Officio' que 'meo ripa sistetur in illa 113  
 Haec' ait 'Alcide; tu viribus utere nando:' 118. 141. 4  
 Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque timentem  
 Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso.  
 Mox, ut erat, pharetraque gravis spolioque leonis...  
 Nam clavam et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus...  
 'Quandoquidem coepi, superentur flumina' dixit,  
 Nec dubitat, nec qua sit clementissimus amnis 149  
 20 Quaerit, et obsequio deferri spernit aquarum.  
 Iamque tenens ripam, missos cum tolleret arcus,  
 Coniugis agnovit vocem: Nessoque paranti 106. 2  
 Fallere depositum 'Quo te fiducia' clamat  
 'Vana pedum, violente, rapit? tibi, Nesse biformis,  
 Dicimus; exaudi, nec res intercipe nostras.  
 Haud etenim effugies, quamvis ope fidis equina. p. 145. XII.  
 Vulnere, non pedibus te consequar.' Ultima dicta A. (α)  
 Re probat, et missa fugientia terga sagitta  
 Traicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum.  
 30 Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen 119  
 Emicuit, mixtus Lernaee tabe veneni.  
 Excipit hunc Nessus; 'neque enim moriemur inulti,'  
 Secum ait, et calido velamina tincta cruore  
 Dat munus raptae, velut irritamen amoris.

A long time after this Hercules is returning from a victorious expedition, and Deianira hears that he brings with him a beautiful captive, of whom he is enamoured; so she sends to him by Lichas the fatal robe.

Longa fuit medii mora temporis, actaque magni

13 *nando*, what case?

16 *spolio leonis*, the skin of the Nemean lion, which Hercules always wore.

20 He scorns to let himself be carried down by yielding to the current.

23 *fallere depositum*, to be untrue to his trust.

31 *Lernaee*, thus Hercules himself poisoned the robe which caused his death.

32 *hunc*, sc. *sanguinem*.

34 As a love charm.

- Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercae.  
 Victor ab Oechalia Cenaeo sacra parabat  
 Vota Iovi, cum fama loquax praecessit ad aures,  
 Deïanira, tuas, quae veris addere falsa 108. 1
- 40 Gaudet, et e minimo sua per mendacia crescit,  
 Amphitryoniaden Iöles ardore teneri.  
 Credit amans, venerisque novae perterrita fama  
 Indulsit primo lacrimis, fiendoque dolorem 108. 3  
 Diffudit miseranda suum; mox deinde ' Quid autem  
 Fleamus?' ait ' pellex lacrimis laetabitur istis.  
 Quae quoniam adveniet, properandum, aliquidque no-  
 vandum est,  
 Dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.  
 Conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydonā, morerne?  
 Excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? p. 141. IX. 5
- 50 Incursus animus varios habet: omnibus illis 108. (a)  
 Praetulit imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem  
 Mittere, quae vires defecto reddat amori. 150  
 Ignaroque Lichae, quid tradat nescia, luctus 140  
 Ipsa suos tradit, blandisque miserrima verbis,  
 Dona det illa viro, mandat. p. 142. 2

Hercules, suspecting nothing, puts it on: the poison eats into his body.

Capit inscius heros,  
 Induiturque humeris Lernaee virus echidnae. 108. (a)  
 Tura dabat primis et verba precantia flammis,  
 Vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras:  
 Incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis

37 Join *Victor ab Oechalia*, returning victorious from Oechalia.

38 *Iovi*, see xi. 32.

41 *Iole* was daughter of Eurytus, king of the captured town Oechalia.

40 Shall I oppose her admission, if I do nothing else?—a hint at the possibility of putting her rival out of the way.

52 *reddat*, out of sequence to render the purpose *present* in her mind more vivid.

- 60 *Herculeos abiit late diffusa per artus.*  
*Dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit ;* 152. II. 2  
*Victa malis postquam est patientia, reppulit aras,*  
*Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Oeten.*  
*Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem :*  
*Qua trahitur, trahit illa cutem, foedumque relatu,* 141. 6  
*Aut haeret membris frustra temptata revelli,* 106. 1  
*Aut laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa.*

In his misery he sees in it only another proof of Juno's hate, and recounts all the toils he has undergone to pacify her.

- Nec modus est, sorbent avidae praecordia flammae,*  
*Caeruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor, .*  
 70 *Ambustique sonant nervi, caecaque medullis*  
*Tabe liquefactis tendens ad sidera palmas*  
*'Cladibus' exclamat, 'Saturnia, pascere nostris :* 119  
*Pascere, et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto,*  
*Corque ferum satia ; vel si miserandus et hosti,* 107. (d)  
*Hostis enim tibi sum, diris cruciatibus aegram*  
*Invisamque animam natamque laboribus aufer.*  
*Mors mihi munus erit : decet haec dare dona novercam.*  
*Ergo ego foedantem peregrino templa cruore*  
*Busirin domui ? saevoque alimenta parentis*  
 80 *Antaeo eripui ? nec me pastoris Hiberi*

63 *Oeta* is in Trachis, the temple of Cœnean Jove (37) is in Eubœa. According to the common legend, Hercules in his agony hurries across from Eubœa to Trachis, where his wife was, and then is burnt on Mount Oeta. Ovid however has omitted this to suit the form of his story.

76 See xi. 32, note.

78 *Ergo*. Was it really I who....? When I consider the present disgrace, it seems after all incredible. The conquests of Busiris and Antæus do not belong to the famous 12 labours.

79 Busiris was a king of Egypt who used to sacrifice all strangers. Hercules was bound by him for sacrifice, but burst his bonds, and slew the king.

— *alimenta*, Antæus each time he was thrown, drew fresh strength from the embrace of his mother earth. Hercules finally crushed him to death.

80 Geryon.

- Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit ?  
 Vosue, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri ?  
 Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stympthalides undae,  
 Partheniumque nemus ? vestra virtute relatus  
 Thermodontiaco caelatus balteus auro,  
 Pomaque ab insomni concustodita dracone ?  
 Nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mi  
 Arcadiae vastator aper ? nec profuit hydrae  
 Crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires ?  
 90 Quid, cum Thracis equos humano sanguine pingues  
 Plenaque corporibus laceris praesepia vidi,  
 Visaque deieci, dominumque ipsosque peremi ?  
 His elisa iacet moles Nemeaea lacertis :  
 Hac caelum cervice tuli. Defessa iubendo est  
 Saeva Iovis coniunx ; ego sum indefessus agendo.  
 Sed nova pestis adest, cui nec virtute resisti,  
 Nec telis armisque potest. Pulmonibus errat  
 Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.  
 At valet Eurystheus ! Et sunt, qui credere possint  
 100 Esse deos !'

106. 3. p. 135  
B

p. 148. E. c.

150

- 82 The Cretan bull.  
 83 The cleansing of the stables of Augeas. The Stympthalian lake in Arcadia produced strange birds, with claws and beaks of brass, who could shoot out their feathers like arrows. Hercules shot them all.  
 84 *Parthenium nemus*, on the borders of Arcadia and Argolis, where was the sacred doe of Diana, which Hercules lamed and took.  
 85 *balteus*, the belt of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, who lived by the river Thermodon in Cappadocia.  
 86 *poma*, the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides.  
 87 *Centauri*, Pholus.  
 88 *aper*, the Erymanthian boar (in Arcadia).  
 — *hydrae*, see xi. 67.  
 90 *Thracis*, the Thracian king, Diomedes.  
 93 The lion of Nemea in Argolis.  
 94 While Atlas, father of the Hesperides, fetched the golden apples, Hercules held the heavens on his shoulders.

As he roams about in his pain he catches sight of Lichas, the innocent author of it.  
He seizes him and hurls him into the Euboean Sea.

- Dixit, perque altum saucius Oeten  
Haud aliter graditur, quam si venabula taurus  
Corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.  
Saepe illum gemitus edentem, saepe frementem,  
Saepe retemptantem totas refringere vestes,  
Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres  
Montibus, aut patrio tendentem bracchia caelo. 106. 3. 1  
Ecce Lichan trepidum latitantem rupe cavata  
Aspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem,  
'Tune, Licha,' dixit 'feralia dona dedisti ?'  
110 'Tune meae necis auctor eris ?' Tremuit ille, pavetque  
Pallidus, et timide verba excusantia dicit.  
Dicentem genibusque manus adhibere parantem 106. 1  
Corripit Alcides, et terque quaterque rotatum  
Mittit in Euboïcas tormento fortius undas.  
Ille per aërias pendens induruit auras;  
Utque ferunt imbres gelidis conrescere ventis,  
Inde nives fieri, nivibus quoque molle rotatis  
Astringi, et spissa glomerari grandine corpus :  
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis  
120 Exsanguemque metu nec quicquam humoris habentem,  
In rigidos versum silices prior edidit aetas.  
Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alto  
Gurgite, et humanae servat vestigia formae,  
Quem, quasi sensurum, nautae calcare verentur,  
Appellantque Lichan.

106 *collegerat*, IL. 62, note.

109 *Tune*, contemptuously—a fellow like you.

112 To clasp his master's knees as a suppliant.

118 *glomerari*, to form itself into balls.

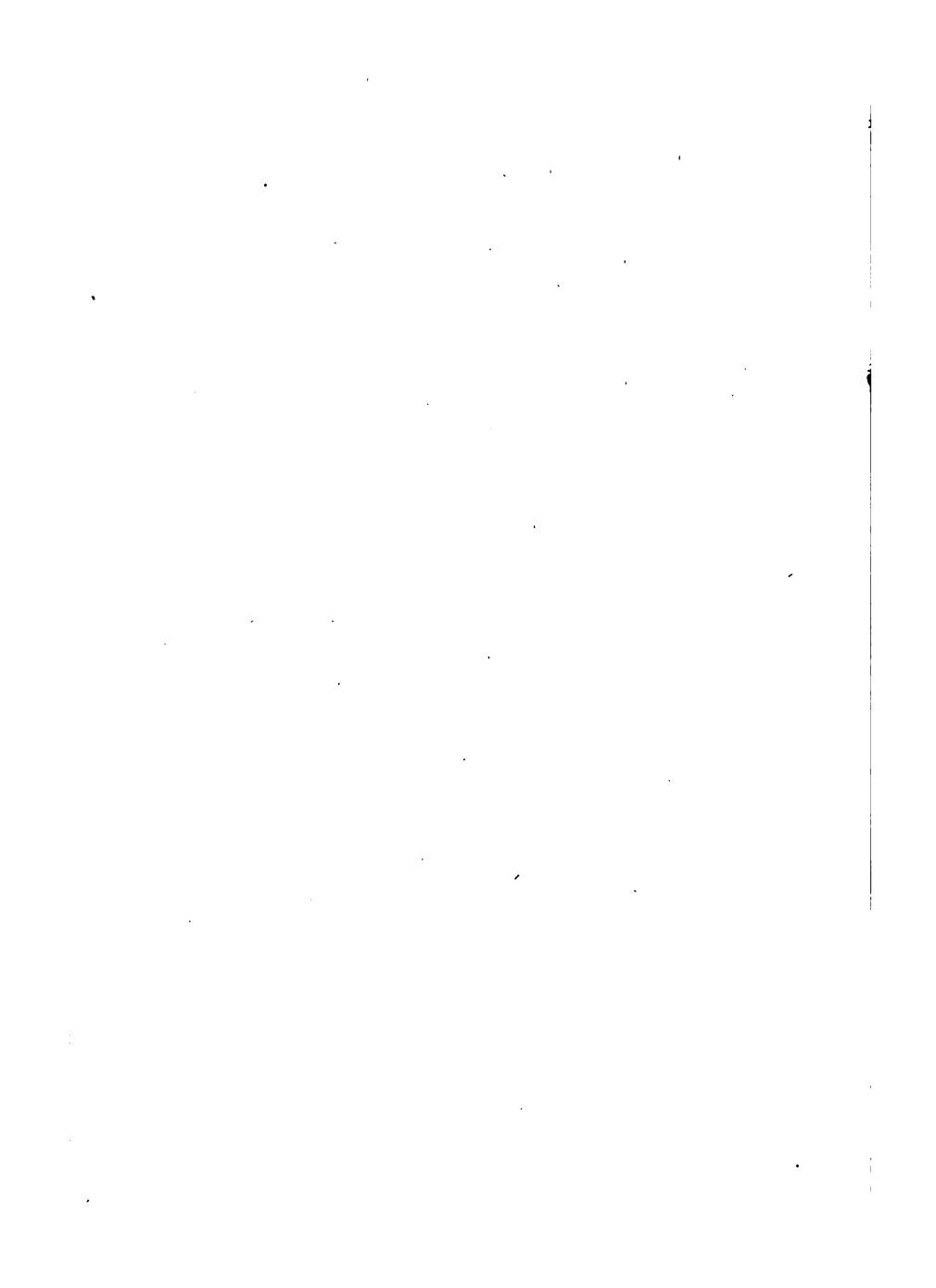
He then builds a pyre, gives his bow and quiver to Philoctetes, and lies down upon it. Philoctetes sets fire to the wood and the hero dies.

- At tu, Iovis inclita proles,  
 Arboribus caesis, quas ardua gesserat Oete,  
 Inque pyram structis, arcum pharetramque capacem  
 Regnaque visuras iterum Troiana sagittas  
 Ferre iubes Poeante satum, quo flamma ministro
123. 125. (a)
- 130 Subdita; dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger,  
 Congeriem silvae Nemeaeo vellere summam  
 Sternis, et imposita clavae cervice recumbis,  
 Haud alio vultu, quam si conviva iaceres  
 Inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.

126 *gesserat*, as a garment.

128 Troy could only be subdued by the arrows of Hercules. Philoctetes, their owner, had been left on the outward journey at Lemnos, but was sent for by the Greeks in their extremity. This story is the subject of the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles.

— *iterum*. They had seen it before when Hercules conquered Troy under Laomedon.



### XIII.

## ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

‘That Orpheus’ self may heave his head  
 ‘From golden slumber on a bed  
 Of heaped Elysian flowers, and hear  
 Such strains as would have won the ear  
 Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
 The half-regained Eurydice.’

L’ALLEGRO.

#### ARGUMENT.

Orpheus penetrates into the realms of Pluto, and receives back his wife Eurydice on condition that he shall not look at her till he reaches the upper world. He keeps the compact till they are close upon the light, but then his patience fails him, and he looks back. She vanishes from him.

*(This story is also told by Virgil in the 4th Georgic. It has been a favourite subject with painters, and is treated musically in an opera of Gluck’s.)*

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu	
Aethera digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad oras	
Tendit, et Orpheæ nequiquam voce vocatur.	
Affuit ille quidem; sed nec sollemnia verba,	
Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.	
Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo	
Usque fuit, nullosque invenit motibus ignes.	111
Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas	124
Dum nova Naiadum turba comitata vagatur,	153, 2
10 Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto.	125

1 *Inde*, from Crete, where he (Hymenæus) had been at a festival. *croceo*, a festive colour, especially associated with wedding garments.

3 *nequiquam*, because he so soon lost his wife.

7 However the torch might be waved about, it would not burn brightly. This gave omen of an unhappy ending to the match, but the actual end was more unhappy even than this betokened.



- Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras  
 Deflevit vates, ne non temptaret et umbras,  
 Ad Styga Taenaria est ausus descendere porta : 140. (4)  
 Perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulchro 119. 1  
 Persephonen adiit, inamoenaque regna tenentem  
 Umbrarum dominum; pulsisque ad carmina nervis  
 Sic ait : ' O positi sub terra numina mundi,  
 In quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur :  
 Si licet et falsi positis ambagibus oris  
 20 Vera loqui sinitis, non huc, ut opaca viderem  
 Tartara, descendi, nec uti villosa colubris  
 Terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri.  
 Causa viae coniunx, in quam calcata venenum  
 Vipera diffudit, crescentesque abstulit annos.  
 Posse pati volui, nec me temptasse negabo :  
 Vicit Amor. Supera deus hic bene notus in ora est :  
 An sit et hic, dubito ; sed et hic tamen auguror esse.  
 Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinae,  
 Vos quoque iunxit amor. Per ego haec loca plena timoris,  
 30 Per Chaos hoc ingens vastique silentia regni,  
 Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fata.  
 Omnia debemur vobis, paulumque morati  
 Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.

p. 143. XI.  
A. (2)

- 12 Cp. xi. 62, note.  
 13 Virgil's *Taenariae fauces*. On the promontory of Taenarus, in Laconia, it was  
 said there was an entrance to the lower world.  
 14 *leves*, as being *sine corpore*.  
 21 I am not come to rob you like Hercules.  
 28 *rapinae*, see ix.  
 29 Join *per haec loca*, &c.  
 31 *retexite*, with a reference to the spinning of the Fates.  
*Fila tenet Lachesis, Clotho nat, et Atropos occat.*  
 32 So Horace, *Debemur morti nos, nostraque*.  
 33 'But soon or late  
 They yield to fate.'

SHIRLEY.

Tendimus huc omnes, haec est domus ultima, vosque  
Humani generis longissima regna tenetis.  
Haec quoque, quum iustos matura peregerit annos,  
Iuris erit vestri ; pro manere poscimus usum.  
Quod si fata negant veniam pro coniuge, certum est  
Nolle redire mihi ; leto gaudete duorum.'

107. (b). 111

- 40 Talia dicentem nervosque ad verba moventem  
Exsanguis fiebant animae, nec Tantalus undam  
Captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis,  
Nec carpere iecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt  
Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo.

p. 134. III.  
B. 2

119. 1

Tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est  
Eumenidum maduisse genas. Nec regia coniunx

37 It is only a respite ; she will be yours in the end. *usus*, a law term = our life-interest. A person who has the *usus* of property enjoys the income derived from it, but cannot alienate the property itself.

- 38 'Oh take the husband, or restore the wife.'

Poem. *Ode on St. Cecilia's day.*

- 40 'Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands still,  
Ixion rests upon his wheel,  
And the pale spectres dance.  
The Furies sink upon their iron beds,  
And snakes uncourled hang listening round their heads.'

Poem.

41 Tantalus, as a punishment for betraying the secrets of the gods, was put up to his middle in water, with rich fruits hanging over his head, but the water fled from his mouth, and the fruits shrunk back from his grasp. Hence our word, to 'tantalize.'

'Of itself the water flies  
The taste of living wight, as once it fled  
The lip of Tantalus.'

42 Ixion, for an insult to Juno, was fastened to a wheel, and became an example of perpetual motion.

43 *jeour* of Tityos, a giant, who for an insult to Latona 'lay brooding many a rood' with two vultures preying on his vitals.

44 *Belides*, daughters of Danaus, who married and treacherously slew their cousins, the sons of *Aegyptus*, and were condemned to pour water into an urn without a bottom till it should be full. So *Danaïdum labor* is a proverb for lost labour. *Sisypheus*, son of *Eolus*, was a noted brigand condemned for ever to roll a stone up a hill. As soon as the stone reached the top it rolled back again into the plain.

- Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare :  
 Eurydicenque vocant ; umbras erat illa recentes  
 Inter, et incessit passu de vulnere tardo. 106. 3
- 50 Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros,  
 Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas  
 Exierit valles, aut irrita dona futura. p. 142. 2  
 Carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames, p. 142. 1  
 Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca, p. 146. C. (c)  
 119. 1  
 Nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae ;  
 Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi, p. 142. E. (c).  
 Flexit amans oculos, et protinus illa relapsa est  
 Bracchiaque intendens prendique et prendere captans p. 140. VII. B  
 Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
- 60 Iamque iterum moriens non est de coniuge quicquam  
 Questa suo, quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam ?  
 Supremumque vale, quod iam vix auribus ille  
 Acciperet, dixit, revolutaque rursus eodem est. 150
- 56 *deficeret*, i.e. Eurydice.  
 59 *arripit*, Orpheus.  
 60 Join *iterum moriens*. She could not complain of what love prompted.  
 61 'No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love.'  
 62 *supremum*, *Vale* is a noun-term. POPE.

## XIV.

# THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

‘What could the Muse herself that Orpheus bore,  
The Muse herself for her enchanting son  
Whom universal nature did lament,  
When by the rout that made the hideous roar  
His gory visage down the stream was sent,  
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore.’

MILTON, LYCIDAS.

### ARGUMENT.

Orpheus, disconsolate at the loss of his wife, shuns female society, and is torn to pieces by the Ciconian women, as a despiser of their sex and of their Bacchic revels.

—

The women catch sight of Orpheus, and assail him with different weapons, which all, however, yield to the power of his music, and fall harmless to the ground.

CARMINE dum tali silvas animosque ferarum  
Threïcius vates et saxa sequentia ducit,  
Ecce nurus Ciconum, tectae lymphata ferinis  
Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt

153. (2)

100

- 1 Cp. the song in Shakespeare, Henry VIII., Act III., Scene 1 :

‘Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing :  
To his music plants and flowers  
Ever sprung, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring.

Every thing that heard him play,  
Even the billows of the sea,  
Hung their heads and then lay by.  
In sweet music is such art,  
Killing care and grief of heart  
Fall asleep or, hearing, die.’

- 2 *sequentia*, prolepsis. v. 63.

- 3 *lymphata*, frenzied; they had been engaged in Bacchic rites.

Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis.

E quibus una, levem iactato crine per auram,

125

'En,' ait 'en hic est nostri contemptor!' et hastam

133. (a)

Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora :

Quae foliis praesuta notam sine vulnere fecit.

10 Alterius telum lapis est, qui missus, in ipso

Aëre concentu victus vocisque lyraeque est,

Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis

Ante pedes iacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt

Bella, modusque abiit, insanaque regnat Erinys.

At last the thought strikes them, to drown his music with their timbrels. He loses his protection and is torn to pieces.

Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita ; sed ingens

Clamor et infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu

Tympanaque et plausus et Bacchei ululatus

Obstrepuere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa

106. (a)

Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.

20 Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis

p. 148. D. (A)

Innumeras volueres anguesque agmenque ferarum

Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere triumphi.

8 *Apollinei*. Orpheus was son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

12 *supplex* = *veniam orans*.

14 *abiit*, the short syllable lengthened in *arsi*.

15 The sentence begins as a conditional, the protasis (with *nisi*) being supplied by an adversative clause.

16 *Berecynthia*, as used in the worship of Cybele: *infracto cornu*, ablative of qualification. Cf. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, vii. 32:

'But drive far off the barbarous dissonance  
Of Bacchus and his revellers, the race  
Of that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard  
In Rhodope, where woods and rocks had ears  
To rapture, till the savage clamour drowned  
Both heart and voice.'

18 It was only when his voice was drowned that they would consent to such sacrilege.

22 *Orphei triumph*, they followed in his train, like the long procession of captives that followed a triumphant general up to the Capitol.

- Inde cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris  
 Et coeunt ut aves, si quando luce vagantem  
 Noctis avem cernunt ; structoque utrimque theatro  
 Ceu matutina cervus periturus arena  
 Praeda canum est, vatemque petunt et fronde virentes  
 Coniciunt thyrsos, non haec in munera factos.  
 Hae glebas, illae direptos arbore ramos, 123  
 30 Pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori,  
 160. 107. (b)  
 Forte boves presso subigebant vomere terram,  
 Nec procul hinc multo fructum sudore parantes  
 Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni.  
 Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt  
 Arma sui, vacuosque iacent dispersa per agros  
 Sarculaque rastrique graves longique ligones. 25. 6  
 Quae postquam rapuere ferae, cornuque minaces 113  
 Divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt,  
 Tendentemque manus atque illo tempore primum  
 40 Irrita dicentem nec quicquam voce moventem  
 Sacrilegae perimunt ; perque os, pro Iuppiter ! illud  
 Auditum saxis intellectumque ferarum 107. (d)  
 Sensibus in ventos anima exhalata recessit.

All nature mourns his loss. Even in death his power is not gone. His soul revisits the shades that he had known before, and rejoins his lost Eurydice.

Te maestae volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,  
 Te rigidi silices, te carmina saepe secutae

25 *structum utrimque theatrum* = ἀμφιθέατρον.  
 26 *matutina*, the baiting of animals commenced the games in the amphitheatre : the baiting of men followed.

41 *sacrilegae*, the bard was under the special protection of the gods.

44 Cp. Thee, Shepherd, thee the woods, and desert caves  
 With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown,  
 And all their echoes mourn.  
 The willows, and the hazel copses green  
 Shall now no more be seen  
 Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays.

MELTON. *Igydas.*

- Fleverunt silvae ; positis te frondibus arbos  
 Tonsa comam luxit ; lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt 100  
 Increvisse suis ; obstrusaque carbasa pullo  
 Nāides et Dryades passosque habuere capillos.  
 50 Membra iacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, lyramque 116  
 Excipis ; et mirum ! medio dum labitur amne,  
 Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua  
 Murmurat exanimis, respondent flebile ripae.  
 Iamque mare invectae flumen populare relinquunt, 101  
 Et Methymnaeae potiuntur litore Lesbi. 110. (a) 1  
 Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis  
 Os petit et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.  
 Tandem Phoebus adest, morsusque inferre parantem  
 Arcet, et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos  
 60 Congelat, et patulos, ut erant, indurat hiatus.  
 Umbra subit terras, et quae loca viderat ante,  
 Cuncta recognoscit, quaerensque per arva piorum  
 Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis.  
 Hic modo coniunctis spatiantur passibus ambo,  
 Nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevious anteit,  
 Eurydicenque suam iam tuto respicit Orpheus.

But Bacchus does not leave unpunished this crime of his votaries. They are turned into trees.

- Non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus  
 Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,  
 Protinus in silvis matres Edonidas omnes,  
 70 Quae videre nefas, torta radice ligavit.  
 Quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est,

48 *carbasa* used of the light dress of the nymphs. *pullo* is used as a noun.

54 *populare*, see VIII. 3.

58 *tandem*, as if he ought to have succoured his son earlier.

65 There is no *lex* now that he must go first and not look behind.

68 *sacrorum vate*. Orpheus had introduced the Bacchic rites into Thrace.

71 *in quantum, &c.*, as far as they had severally followed Orpheus.

Traxit, et in solidam detrusit acumine terram.

Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,

106. (a)

Crus ubi commisit volueris, sensitque teneri,

Plangitur, ac trepidans astringit vincula motu :

Sic, ut quaeque solo defixa cohaeserat harum,

Exsternata fugam frustra temptabat ; at illam

Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.

Dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi, quaerit, et ungues, 146

80 Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras.

Et conata femur maerenti plangere dextra,

Robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt :

159

Robora sunt humeri : porrectaque bracchia veros

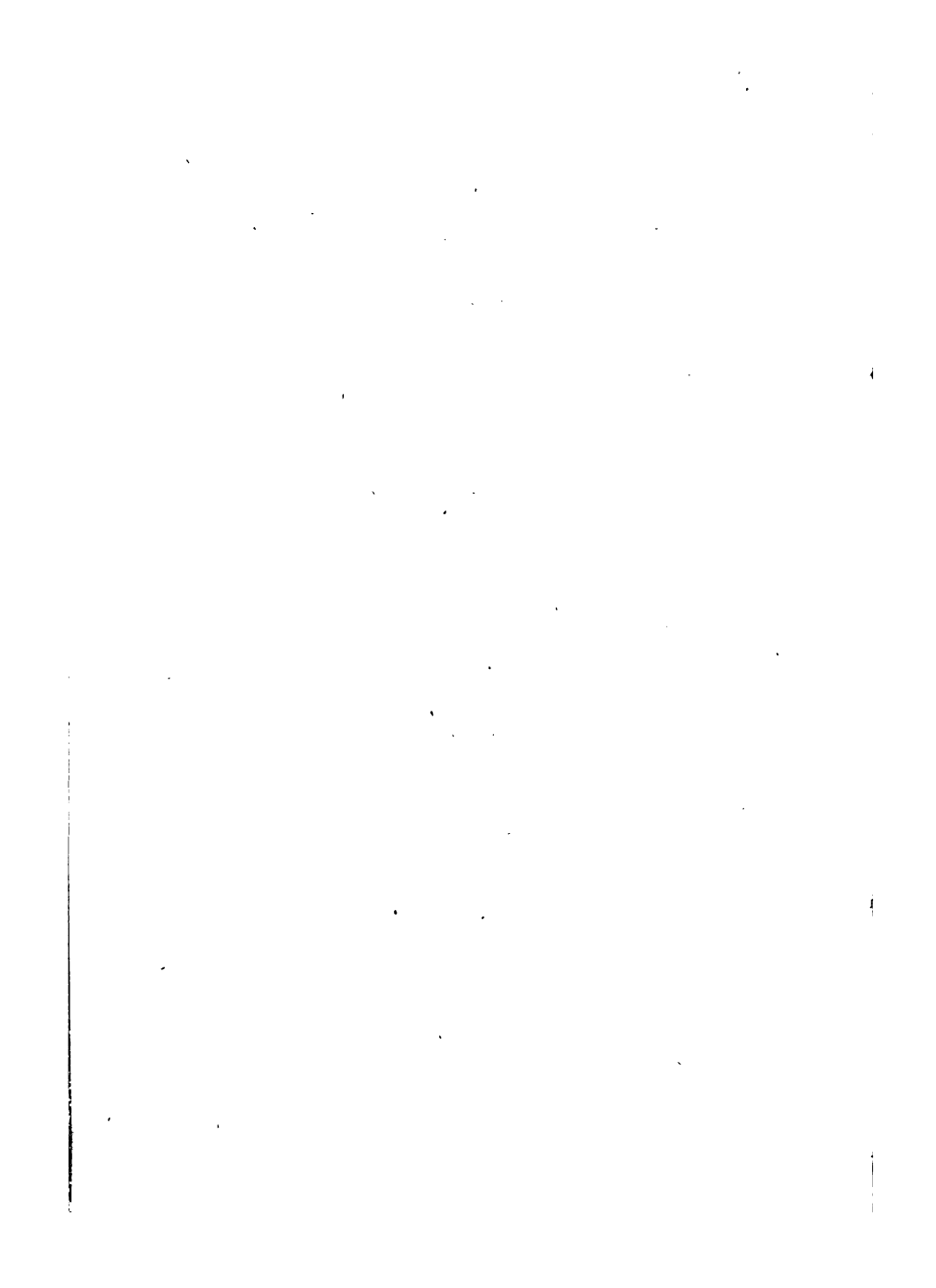
Esse putes ramos, et non fallare putando.

p. 141. IX.

75 All its struggles only tighten the cord.

80 *succedere*, take the place of, the change begins with the roots.





## XV. MIDAS.

‘Bottom, thou art translated.’

### ARGUMENT.

Midas, king of Phrygia, for his kindness to Silenus, obtains his request that all that he touches may turn to gold. But he soon rues his choice, and the gift is resumed by the god. Afterwards, being witness of a contest in music between Pan and Apollo, he has the bad taste to prefer the former; whereupon Apollo gives him physically what he already had morally—ass' ears.

Silenus, the foster-father of Bacchus, is taken captive by a band of rustics and brought to Midas, who entertains him hospitably and returns him to the god.

Nec satis hoc Baccho est: ipsos quoque deserit agros,  
Cumque choro meliore sui vineta Timoli  
Pactolonque petit, quamvis non aureus illo  
Tempore nec caris erat invidiosus arenis.  
Hunc assueta cohors Satyri Bacchaeque frequentant: 90  
At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque 111  
Ruricolae cepere Phryges, vinctumque coronis  
Ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus  
Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.  
10 Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,  
Hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit 120  
Per bis quinque dies et iunctas ordine noctes.

1 *hoc*, see xiv. This punishment of the Thracians.

2 *meliore*, as compared with the Thracians.

3 *quamvis* is used with the indicative by the poets.

9 Cf. xiv. 68 and note. *Eumolpus*, the founder of the family of the Eumolpidae was a Thracian minstrel, who settled in Attica (*Cecropio*) and established the Eleusinian mysteries. Note the hiatus together with a spondee in the fifth place.

Et iam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen  
 Lucifer undecimus, Lydos quum laetus in agros  
 Rex venit, et iuveni Silenum reddit alumno.

Bacchus tells the king to choose his reward. He asks that all that he touches may become gold. His petition is granted, with results which he did not contemplate.

- Huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 141. 2  
 Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto. 111  
 Ille, male usurus donis, ait 'Effice, quicquid 119. 1  
 Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.' p. 142. 2.  
 20 Annuit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit 106. (a)  
 Liber, et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 152. II. 1  
 Laetus abit, gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros :  
 Pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.  
 Vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virenti  
 Illice detraxit virgam : virga aurea facta est. 123  
 Tollit humo saxum : saxum quoque palluit auro.  
 Contigit et glebam : contactu gleba potenti  
 Massa fit. Arentis Cereris decerpit aristas :  
 Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum :  
 30 Hesperidas donasse putes. Si postibus altis 106. (a)  
 Admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur.  
 Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,  
 Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset. 123  
 Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fangs

13 So in another place :

'Diffugiunt stellae, quarum agmina cogit  
 Lucifer et coeli statione novissimus exit.'

The stars are like an army, marching off the field: Lucifer brings up the rear.

19 *ut*, which is seldom inserted after *fac*, *fazo*, is rarely omitted after *efficio*.

20 *annuit—solvit*. What tense?

22 *Berecynthius*, Midas was the son of Gordius, and of the goddess Cybele.

— *malo*, in what was really his bane.

24 *massa*, a lump of metal, a nugget.

30 Cp. XII. 86.

33 *Danaën*, whom Jupiter deceived in a shower of gold.

- Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri  
 Exstructas dapibus, nec tostae frugis egentes. 106.3. or 107  
 Tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra 119. 1  
 Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeant :  
 Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,  
 40 Lamina fulva dapes, admoto dente, premebat.  
 Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis : 106. 1  
 Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.  
 Attonitus novitate mali, divesque miserque,  
 Effugere optat opes, et quae modo voverat, odit. 140. 4  
 Copia nulla famem relevat; sitis arida guttur  
 Urit, et invisio meritis torquetur ab auro.

He asks to be relieved of this boon. He bathes in the river Pactolus. Hence its golden sands.

- Ad caelumque manus et splendida brachia tollens  
 'Da veniam, Lenae pater! peccavimus,' inquit  
 'Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.' 106. (a)  
 50 Mite deum numen: Bacchus peccasse fatentem  
 Restituit, factique fidem data munera solvit.  
 'Neve male optato maneat circumlitus auro,  
 Vade' ait 'ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem,  
 Perque iugum montis labentibus obviis undis 106. (a)  
 Carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus. 152. III.  
 Spumigeroque tuum fonti, qua plurimus exit,  
 Subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.'  
 Rex iussae succedit aquae. Vis aurea tinxit 106. (a)  
 Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.  
 60 Nunc quoque iam veteris percepto semine venae

39 He thought to get out of the difficulty by not using his hands, but the victuals hardened in his mouth as soon as his teeth touched them. *premebat*, covered.

41 *auctorem muneris*, Bacchus, i.e. wine.

47 *splendida*, his very arms do not escape the curse.

51 *Adem*, accus. in apposition with the sentence.

**Arva rigent auro madidis pallentia glebis.**

Pan and Apollo contend in music. Tmolus is judge: Midas is present. Tmolus gives the prize to Apollo, but Midas prefers Pan's pipe to Apollo's lute.

- Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,  
 Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.  
 Pingue sed ingenium mansit, nocituraque, ut ante,  
 Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis. 106. 3  
 Nam freta prospiciens late riget arduus alto  
 Tmolus in ascensu, clivoque extensus utroque  
 Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.  
 Pan ibi dum teneris iactat sua carmina nymphis 153. 2  
 70 Et leve cerata modulatur arundine carmen,  
 Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantus,  
 Iudice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.  
 Monte suo senior iudex consedit, et aures  
 Liberat arboribus; quercu coma caerulea tantum 123  
 Cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.  
 Isque deum pecoris spectans 'In iudice' dixit  
 'Nulla mora est.' Calamis agrestibus insonat ille: 106. (a)  
 Barbaricoque Midan...aderat nam forte canenti...  
 Carmine delenit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit  
 80 Tmolus ad os Phœbi; vultum sua silva secuta est.  
 Ille caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus 100  
 Verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla:

61 Join *auro madidis*, soaked with gold.

66 *nam* gives the reasons for saying *Pingue sed ingenium mansit*.

— *ardus*, *q.c.*, i.e. it is very steep and precipitous on one side, but on the other slopes away in two directions towards Sardis and Hypæpa.

74 *arboribus*. The trees that crown the mountain's brow (*sua silva*, 80) are transferred by a sort of confusion to the brow of the god of the mountain. *coma caerulea*, this feature is taken from the blue haze that seems to cover the distant hills.

76 i.e. if you are ready, begin.

81 The figure corresponding to this description is preserved to us in many statues of Apollo Citharoedus.

Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis  
 Sustinet a laeva ; tenuit manus altera plectrum ;  
 Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto  
 Pollice sollicitat, quorum dulcedine captus  
 Pana iubet Tmolus citharae summittere cannas.  
 Iudicium sanctique placet sententia montis  
 Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque iniusta vocatur

p.146.C.(c)

106. (a)

## 90 Unius sermone Midas.

Midas has asses' ears. In vain he tries to conceal it. His valet tells it to the ground, and presently a crop of reeds grow up on the place and, vocal, proclaim it to the world.

## Nec Delius aures

Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram :  
 Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albetibus implet,  
 Instabilesque imas facit et dat posse moveri.  
 Cetera sunt hominis : partem damnatur in unam,  
 Induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli.

Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore  
 Tempora purpureis temptat velare tiaris.  
 Sed solitus longos ferro resecare capillos

Viderat hoc famulus. Qui, quum nec prodere visum

100 Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,  
 Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit, humumque  
 Effodit, et, domini quales aspexerit aures,  
 Voce refert parva, terraeque immurmurat haustae :  
 Indiciumque suae vocis tellure regesta  
 Obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit optis.

149

106. (a)

83 *Indis*, i.e. of ivory.86 *artificis*, the very way in which he stood showed the genuine artist.87 *cannae*, of which Pan's pipe was made.

93 The power of moving the ear does not, as a rule, belong to man.

94 *in*, in respect of.97 *tiaris*, the modern turban.103 *terrae haustae*, i.e. into the hole.

Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus  
Coepit, et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno,  
Prodedit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro  
Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures.

119.1

108 The servant who had dug up the soil and sown this secret is called its husbandman.

## XVI. THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

### ARGUMENT.

Jason goes in search of the Golden Fleece, and, by the help of Medea's magic arts, overcomes all the difficulties which are placed in his way, and carries her off with him from Iolcos.

*(This story is part of the subject of the 4th Pythian Ode of Pindar. Ovid has it in another form in the Heroides, Medea Jasoni. It is told in English in Mr. Morris' 'Life and Death of Jason'.)*

The Argonauts have reached Colchis, and demand the fleece of Æetes. Medea is smitten with love for Jason, and struggles long against the temptation to help him.

IAMQUE fretum Minyæ Pagasæe puppe secabant :  
Perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam  
Phineus visus erat, iuvenesque Aquilone creati      123  
Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant :  
Multaque perpressi claro sub Iäsonè tandem  
Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.  
Dumque adeunt regem, Phrixæaque vellera poscunt,      153. 2

1 *Pagasæe*. The ship Argo was built in the port of Pagasæe, near Iolcos.

2-4 The Argonauts stopped on their way at Salmydessus, a town in Thrace, to consult Phineus, a blind seer, as to how they should get through the Symplegades, two rocks at the mouth of the Euxine which closed on and crushed all that tried to pass between. Phineus was plagued by the Harpies, who whenever he sat down to meat, snatched the victuals from his mouth. Calais and Zethus, sons of Boreas, destroyed these monsters.

2 *perpetua sub nocte*. 'Blind Thamyras and blind Maeonides,  
And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old.'

6 *Phasidos*, a river in Colchis.

7 *Phrixæa*. Phrixus and Helle, the children of Athamas, escaping from the cruelty of their stepmother Ino, were carried through the air on the back of a ram with a golden fleece. Helle dropped off into the sea which afterwards bore her name, but Phrixus escaped to the court of Æetes. He sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and gave the fleece to his host. It was in quest of this that Jason went.



- Lexque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda laborum,  
 Concipit interea validos Aetias ignes :
- 10 Et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem p. 136. V. (b)  
 Vincere non poterat, ' Frustra, Medea, repugnas :  
 Nescio quis deus obstat' ait ; ' mirumque, nisi hoc est,  
 Aut aliquid certe simile huic, quod amare vocatur.  
 Nam cur iussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur ?  
 Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modo denique vidi,  
 Ne pereat, timeo ? quae tanti causa timoris ? p. 142. I. C.  
 Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas,  
 Si potes, infelix. Si possem, sanior essem : p. 144. XI. B.  
 Sed gravat invitam nova vis, aliudque cupido, III.
- 20 Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque :  
 Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,  
 Ureris, et thalamos alieni concipis orbis ?  
 Haec quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille 150  
 Occidat, in dis est. Vivat tamen ; idque precari  
 Vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iäson ?  
 Quem, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iäsonis aetas p. 141. IX. 2.  
 Et genus et virtus ? quem non, ut cetera desint, 162. I. 5  
 Ore movere potest ? certe mea pectora movit.

8. *lex.* Jason was to tame to the yoke two bulls that breathed fire, to sow a field with serpent's teeth, and to elude the dragon which guarded the fleece.

11 The whole of this soliloquy is very telling. Medea recognises in her mingled feelings the power of love (13-17) ; she blames herself for caring for a stranger (21), and then tries to cheat herself by the thought that to wish to save him is not love, but simple humanity (25) ; he cannot escape without her help, and to refuse her help would be to show herself brutal in her cruelty (29, following) ; yet why should she imperil herself that Jason may live and wed another ? (33-41) but no ! his very looks proclaim him too noble for such ingratitude (43-50) ; should she then be untrue to her country and kindred ? (51-2) but she will gain a nobler country, nobler kindred, and with Jason she would have no fear (53-68) ; at last she rouses herself to shake off the temptation, how futilely is soon seen.

18 *si possem* : yes, but I cannot ; if I could, &c.

21 I, a princess, in love with a stranger. Cp. xi. 19. So *alieni orbis*, of a strange world.

23 *vivat*, deliberative as well as oblique : whether he is to live.

- At nisi opem tulero, taurorum adflabitur ore,  
 30 Concurreretque suae segetis tellure creatis  
 Hostibus, aut avido dabitur fera praeda draconi.  
 Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,  
 Tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.  
 Cur non et specto pereuntem, oculosque videndo  
 Consclero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum,  
 Terrigenasque feros, insopitumque draconem?  
 Di meliora velint. Quamquam non ista precanda,  
 Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis,  
 Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostra,  
 40 Ut per me sospes sine me det lintea ventis,  
 Virque sit alterius, poenae Medea relinquer?  
 Si facere hoc, aliamve potest praeponere nobis,  
 Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,  
 Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formae,  
 Ut timeam fraudem meritique oblivia nostri.  
 Et dabit ante fidem, cogamque in foedera testes  
 Esse deos. Quin tuta times! Accingere, et omnem  
 Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit Iäson,  
 Te face sollemni iunget sibi, perque Pelasgas  
 50 Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turba.  
 Ergo ego germanam fratremque patremque deosque

p.144.XI. B.  
I.p.144.XI. B.  
II. and I.p.143.XI. A.  
I.

30 *suae segetis hostibus*, enemies of his own sowing. Note how she says *adflabitur, concurreret*; the meeting such dangers necessarily implies the not overcoming them, unless she helps.

34 If I am cruel enough to refuse my help, why should I not also, &c. I am hardhearted enough for it.

37 *ista. sc. meliora.*

38 Aëtes had been told by prophecy that he should reign as long as he kept the golden fleece.

41 See XI. 32.

46 *in foedera*, *cogo* seems to be used in a double sense. I will make them parties to the contract.

47 You will fear soon where all is safe, if you are afraid now. *Accingere*, middle.

51 I shall be called *servatrix*, it is true, but it will be by deserting my home. *germanam*, Chalciope married to Phrixus; *fratrem*, Absyrtus.

- Et natale solum, ventis ablata, relinquam ?  
 Nempe pater saevus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,  
 Frater adhuc infans ; stant mecum vota sororis :  
 Maximus intra me deus est. Non magna relinquam : .  
 Magna sequar ; titulum servatae pubis Achivae,  
 Notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum  
 Hic quoque fama viget, cultusque artesque locorum :  
 Quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,  
 60 Aesoniden mutasse velim, quo coniuge felix 125. (a)  
 Et dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.  
 Quid, quod nescio qui mediis incurrere in undis  
 Dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis  
 Nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere, cinctaque saevis  
 Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo ?  
 Nempe tenens quod amo, gremioque in Iäsonis haerens  
 Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor :  
 Aut, siquid metuum, metuum de coniuge solo.  
 Coniugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpae 108. (a)  
 70 Imponis, Medea, tuae ? quin aspice, quantum  
 Aggrediare nefas, et dum licet, effuge crimen.' 140  
 Dixit : et ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque  
 Constiterant, et victa dabat iam terga Cupido.

But the sight of Jason dispels all her resolution, and when he asks her to be his wife, she promises her aid and gives him magic charms.

53 *nempe*, true ! of course ! half ironical.

54 *stant mecum*, are on my side, possibly because she is wedded to a Greek.

55 *deus*. I leave my *di patrii*, it is true, but I carry the strongest, the god of love, in my own bosom.

56 *titulum*, honour, reputation, a thing to be inscribed on one's statue. *servatae* is predicative.

63 The Symplegades, which however after the passage of the Argonauts stood still : Medea does not know of this.

63 Scylla and Charybdis are mentioned as well-known terrors of the sea. If the Argonauts passed by the Symplegades they would not encounter these. They were cut off however from the straits, and having made their way overland returned by the west coast of Italy.

- Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseïdos aras,  
 Quas nemus umbrosum secretaque silva tegebat.  
 Et iam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor :  
 Quum videt Aesoniden, extinctaque flamma revixit.  
 Erubuere genae, totoque recanduit ore, 112  
 Utque solet ventis alimenta assumere, quaeque  
 80 Parva sub inducta latuit scintilla favilla,  
 Crescere et in veteres agitata resurgere vires,  
 Sic iam lentus amor, iam quem languere putares, p. 141. IX. 2  
 Ut vidit iuvenem, specie praesentis inarsit.  
 Et casu solito formosior Aesone natus 123  
 Illa luce fuit ; posses ignoscere amanti. 106. s  
 Spectat, et in vultu veluti tum denique viso  
 Lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens  
 Ora videre putat, nec se declinat ab illo.  
 Ut vero coepitque loqui, dextramque prehendit  
 90 Hospes, et auxilium summissa voce rogavit,  
 Promisitque torum, lacrimis ait illa profusis :  
 ‘ Quid faciam, video, nec me ignorantia veri 140  
 Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro :  
 Servatus promissa dato.’ Per sacra triformis  
 Ille deae, lucoque foret quod numen in illo, 150  
 Perque patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri,  
 Eventusque suos et tanta pericula iurat.

74 *Perseïdos*, daughter of Perses.

76 *fortis*, resolute.

77 *revixit*, the perfect marks the suddenness—was all alive again.

78 *recanduit*, was in a glow: *candeo*, *candesco* are especially used of metal at a white heat, hence the active form in *accendo*, *incendo*.

80 *inducta*, covering it.

82 Join *amor*, *iam lentus*, *iam* (is) *quem languere putares*.

86 *tum denique*, then for the first time.

92 *veri*, of what is right. I do it with my eyes open.

94 *triformis deae*, i.e. Hecates.

96 *Aetes* was the son of Sol.

Creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas,  
Edidicitque usum, laetusque in tesca recessit.

On the morrow Jason attacks his first labour, to tame a yoke of fire-breathing oxen.

100 Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes :

Conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvom,

Consistuntque iugis. Medio rex ipse resedit 121. B

Agmine purpureus sceptroque insignis eburno.

Ecce adamanteis vulcanum naribus efflant 123

Aeripedes tauri, tactaeque vaporibus herbae

Ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,

Aut ubi terrena silices fornace soluti

Concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum :

Pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammas

110 Gutturaeque usta sonant. Tamen illis Aesone natus 106. 1. & (a)

Obvius it. Vertere truces venientis ad ora

Terribiles vultus praefixaque cornua ferro,

Pulveremque solum pede pulsavere bisulco,

Fumificisque locum mugitibus impleverunt.

Deriguere metu Minyae. Subit ille, nec ignes 111

Sentit anhelatos...tantum medicamina possunt...

Pendulaeque audaci mulcet palearia dextra,

Suppositosque iugo pondus grave cogit aratri

Ducere, et insuetum ferro proscindere campum.

120 Mirantur Colchi : Minyae clamoribus audent,

Adiciuntque animos.

The next task is to sow dragon's teeth, from which springs a crop of armed men, who set on Jason ; but he, prepared by Medea, turns their arms against each other.

Galea tum sumit aëna

98 *creditus*, a very uncommon poetic usage for *postquam illi creditum est*: *comis* is used of magic charms.

102 *jugis*, the rising ground.

104 *adamanteis*, and so invulnerable.

107 Limekilns are made of brick.

114 Spondaic line.

- Vipereos dentes, et aratos spargit in agros.  
 Semina mollit humus valido præincta veneno,  
 Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes.  
 Utque hominis speciem materna sumit in alvo,  
 Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans,  
 Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras :  
 Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago  
 Effecta est hominis, feto consurgit in arvo :  
 130 Quodque magis mirum est, simul edita concutit arma.  
 Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas 128  
 In caput Haemonii iuvenis torquere parantes,  
 Demisere metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi. 111  
 Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum : 99  
 Utque peti vidit iuvenem tot ab hostibus unum,  
 Palluit, et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit :  
 Neve parum valeant a se data gramina, carmen p. 143. XI. 2  
 Auxiliare canit, secretasque advocat artes.  
 Ille gravem medios silicem iaculatus in hostes  
 140 A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos.  
 Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres,  
 Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi,  
 Victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus hærent.  
 Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles : p. 141. IX. 2  
 Obstitit incepto pudor ; at complexa fuisses :  
 Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ.  
 Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris, agisque  
 Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum. 106. 3

122 *vipereos dentes*, some of the teeth of the dragon that Cadmus slew. Pallas had given them to *Æetes*. Cf. v.

132 *Haemonii*, from Thessaly, i.e. Jason.

137 *carmen*, a magical formula, not necessarily metrical: our 'charm.'

142 *civili*, cf. v. 104.

144 *barbara*, Medea, opp. to Greek.

145 See xiv. 15 and note.

146 *horum*, sc. *carminum*.

He still has to elude the vigilance of the dragon that guards the fleece; but this too  
he accomplishes by Medea's aid.

Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,  
150 Qui crista linguisque tribus praesignis et uncis  
Dentibus horrendus custos erat arietis aurei.  
Hunc postquam sparsit Lethaei gramine suci,  
Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,  
Quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistunt:  
Somnus in ignotos oculos sibi venit, et auro  
Heros Aesonius potitur; spolioque superbus  
Muneris auctorem secum, spolia altera, portans  
Victor Iölciaeos tetigit cum coniuge portus.

119. (a)

111

151 *arietis* is a trisyllable (*ar-jetis*), *aureis* a dissyllable.

155 To what does *sibi* belong?

## XVII.

### CEPHALUS AND PROCRIS.

*Pyramus.* Not Shafalus to Procrus was so true.

*Thisbe.* As Shafalus to Procrus, I to you.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT V. SC. I.

#### ARGUMENT.

Cephalus received with his bride two gifts: a hound whose speed none could surpass, which was turned to stone; and a spear which none could avoid, with which he unwittingly slew his wife.

Cephalus and his friends are entertained at Telamon's court by Phocus, son of Æacus, who notices the spear in his hand and asks its history.

**PHOCUS** in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus

Cecropidas ducit, cum quis simul ipse resedit.

Aspicit Aeoliden ignota ex arbore factum

Ferre manu iaculum, cuius fuit aurea cuspis.

Pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus

'Sum nemorum studiosus' ait 'caedisque ferinae :

132

Qua tamen e silva teneas hastile recisum,

140

Iamdudum dubito ; certe si fraxinus esset,

p. 144. XI.B.  
III.

Fulva colore foret : si cornus, nodus inesset.

10 Unde sit, ignoro ; sed non formosius isto

Viderunt oculi telum iaculabile nostri.'

Excipit Actaeis e fratribus alter, et ' Usus

Maiorem specie mirabere ' dixit 'in isto.

Consequitur, quodcumque petit, fortunaque missum

Non regit : et revolat nullo referente cruentum.'

3 Cephalus was grandson of Æolus.

7 Join *qua e silva recisum*.

12 *Actaeis* = *Atticis*. The old name of Attica was *Ἀκρῆ*, the coast-land.

14 It is unerring.



Tum vero iuvenis Nereius omnia quaerit,  
Cur sit, et unde datum, quis tanti muneris auctor. 149

Cephalus replies. It is a gift from his wife which has caused all his woe. She gave him, when he married her, a hound, the gift of Diana, and this javelin.

Quae petit, ille refert. Sed enim narrare pudori est, 108

Qua tulerit mercede; silet, tactusque dolore 117. 149

20 Coniugis amissae lacrimis ita fatur obortis:

'Hoc me, nate dea, quis possit credere? telum 123

Flere facit, facietque diu, si vivere nobis

Fata diu dederint. Hoc me cum coniuge cara

Perdidit: hoc utinam caruissem munere semper! 119. 1

Procris erat, si forte magis pervenit ad aures

Orithyia tuas, raptae soror Orithyiae:

Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum,

Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi iunxit Erechtheus,

Hanc mihi iunxit amor. Felix dicebar eramque.

30 Non ita dis visum est, aut nunc quoque forsitan essem. p. 141. IX. 2

Dat nova nupta mihi, tamquam se parva dedisset 152. I. 6

Dona, canem munus, quem quum sua traderet illi

Cynthia, "Currando superabit" dixerat "omnes."

Dat simul et iaculum, manibus quod, (cernis,) habemus.

Muneris alterius quae sit fortuna requiris?

Accipe: mirandi novitate movebere facti.

The hound is let loose in the chase of a wild beast that has ravaged the Theban land. Unsurpassed, it was not unequalled in speed: and as if Heaven was unwilling that either should conquer, both are turned to stone.

### Carmina Laiades non intellecta priorum

16 *Nereius*. Phocus, whose mother Psamêthe was a Nereid.

19 *mercede*, abl. of price.

22 *flere facit*, in prose *facit ut fleam*.

25 Procris and Orithyia were daughters of Erechtheus, king of Athens; Orithyia was carried off by Boreas.

28 The more ordinary construction is *dignior ipsa quae raperetur*.

37 *Laiades*, Oedipus, son of Laius, king of Thebes, solved the riddle of the Sphinx, (What is that which goes first with four feet, then with two, and last with three?) The Sphinx in a rage threw herself from a rock and was killed.

- Solverat ingeniis, et praecipitata iacebat  
 Immemor ambagum vates obscura suarum.
- 40 Protinus Aoniis immittitur altera Thebis 106. (a)  
 Pestis, et exitio multo pecorumque suoque  
 Rurigenae pavere feram. Vicina iuventus  
 Venimus, et latos indagine cinximus agros.  
 Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu,  
 Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum.  
 Copula detrahitur canibus, quas illa sequentes  
 Effugit, et celeri non segnior alite ludit.  
 Poscor et ipse meum consensu Laelapa magno : p. 134. III. 3  
 Muneris hoc nomen : iamdudum vincula pugnat
- 50 Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit. p. 140. VII. B  
 Vix bene missus erat, nec iam poteramus, ubi esset,  
 Scire; pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat :  
 Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocior illo  
 Hasta, nec excusae contorto verbere glandes,  
 Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu.  
 Collis apex medii subiectis imminet arvis :  
 Tollor eo, capioque novi spectacula cursus,  
 Quo modo deprendi, modo se subducere ab ipso  
 Vulnere visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto,
- 60 In spatiumque fugit, sed decipit ora sequentis  
 Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti.  
 Imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti

39 *obscura*, as we speak of 'dark sayings.'

41 *pestis*, a fox, to which at last the people gave up one child a month. This fox was destined never to be overtaken. Hence the catastrophe.

49 *vincula*, the leash.

54 *glandes*, the leaden bullets used with the sling, cp. vi. 48; *verber* is the leathern thong of the sling.

55 Gortyn is a town in Crete. The Cretan archers were famous.

60 *in spatium*, into the open.

61 The constant doubling makes it impossible for the hound to keep up his speed.

62 Cp. xv. 81.

- Non tenet, et vanos exercet in aëra morsus.  
 Ad iaculi vertebar opem; quod dextera librat  
 Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tempto, 108. (a)  
 Lumina deflexi. Revocataque rursus eodem  
 Rettuleram: medio, mirum! duo marmora campo  
 Aspicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares. p. 141. IX. 1  
 Scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursus  
 70 Esse deus voluit, si quis deus affuit illis.'

Cephalus next tells the story of the javelin. He was out alone hunting, and, heated with the toil, sighed aloud for the breeze (Aura) to come and refresh him. This was reported to Procris by some one who fancied that Aura was the name of a nymph beloved of Cephalus.

- Hactenus, et tacuit. 'Iaculo quod crimen in ipso est?'  
 Phocus ait. Iaculi sic crimina reddidit ille.  
 'Gaudia principium nostri sunt, Phoece, doloris; 133  
 Illa prius referam. Iuvat o meminisse beati  
 Temporis, Aeacida, quo primos rite per annos  
 Coniuge eram felix, felix erat illa marito.  
 Mutua cura duos et amor socialis habebat.  
 Nec Iovis illa meo thalamos praeferret amori,  
 Nec, me quae caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret, 150  
 80 Ulla erat; aequales urebant pectora flammae.  
 Sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis  
 Venatum in silvas iuvenaliter ire solebam:  
 Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres  
 Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam: 132  
 Tutus eram iaculo. Sed cum satiata ferinae  
 Dextera caedis erat, repetebam frigus et umbras,  
 Et quae de gelidis exhalat vallibus, auram.  
 Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in aestu: 107  
 Auram expectabam: requies erat illa labori.  
 90 "Aura," recorder enim, "venias" cantare solebam,

- “ Meque iuves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros :  
 Utque facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur, aestus.”  
 Forsitan addiderim...sic me mea fata trahebant...  
 Blanditias plures et “ Tu mihi magna voluptas”  
 Dicere sim solitus, “ tu me reficisque fovesque :  
 Tu facis, ut silvas, ut amem loca sola, meoque  
 Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore.”  
 Vocibus ambiguis deceptam praebuit aurem p. 142. (2)  
 Nescio quis, nomenque Aurae tam saepe vocatum  
 100 Esse putans nymphae, nympham mihi credit amari.  
 Criminis extemplo ficti temerarius index  
 Procrin adit, linguaeque refert audita susurra. p.136.IV.(A)

Procris at first refuses to believe it, but at last follows her husband and listens for herself. Cephalus hearing a rustling, and fancying that it was some wild beast, hurls his spear into the brake. He is startled by a shriek, and finds his wife mortally wounded. The mistake is explained when it is too late.

- Credula res amor est. Subito collapsa dolore,  
 Ut sibi narratur, cecidit ; longoque refecta  
 Tempore se miseram, se fati dixit iniqui :  
 Deque fide questa est, et crimine concita vano p. 148. E. (a)  
 Quod nihil est, metuit, metuit sine corpore nomen,  
 Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice vera. 128  
 Saepe tamen dubitat, speratque miserrima falli,  
 110 Indicioque fidem negat, et, nisi viderit ipsa,  
 Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti.  
 Postera depulerant Aurorae lumina noctem :  
 Egredior, silvamque peto ; victorque per herbas

91 Every word here might be applied to a woman named *Aura*. Hence *vocibus ambiguis*, l. 98. A similar mistake is beautifully worked out in Mr. Tennyson's ‘*Enid*.’

102 Join *lingua susurra*.

104 Why *sibi*? Is it right?

105 Cp. v. 43.

110 *viderit*, virtually oblique.

- "Aura veni" dixi, "nostroque medere labori..." 106. 3  
 Et subito gemitus inter mea verba videbar  
 Nescio quos audisse. "Veni" tamen "optima !" dixi.  
 Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caduca  
 Sum ratus esse feram, telumque volatile misi.  
 Procris erat, medioque tenens in pectore vulnus,  
 120 "Ei mihi !" conclamat. Vox est ubi cognita fidae  
 Coniugis, ad vocem praeceps amensque cucurri.  
 Semianimem et sparsas foedantem sanguine vestes  
 Et sua, me miserum ! de vulnere dona trahentem  
 Invenio, corpusque meo mihi carius ulnis  
 Mollibus attollo, scissaque a pectore veste  
 Vulnere saeva ligo, conorque inhibere cruorem,  
 Neu me morte sua sceleratum deserat, oro.  
 Viribus illa carens et iam moribunda coëgit 119. 1  
 Haec se pauca loqui : "Per nostri foedera lecti,  
 130 Perque deos supplex oro superosque, meosque,  
 Per siquid merui de te bene, perque manentem  
 Nunc quoque, quum pereo, causam mihi mortis, amorem,  
 Ne thalamis Auram patiari innubere nostris." 106 (a)  
 Dixit ; et errorem tum denique nominis esse  
 Et sensi, et docui. Sed quid docuisse iuvabat ?  
 Labitur, et parvae fugiunt cum sanguine vires.  
 Dumque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat, et in me  
 Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.  
 Sed vultu meliore mori secura videtur.'

133 This heightens the tragedy, but is inconsistent with what has been said before. How?

130 *meos*, so. *inferos*, to whom she, now all but dead, belongs.

## XVIII.

### THE TUSCAN MARINERS.

Bacchus that first from out the purple grape  
Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine,  
After the Tuscan mariners transformed,  
Coasting the Tyrrhene shore, as the winds listed  
On Circe's island fell.\*

MILTON. COMUS.

#### ARGUMENT.

All Thebes is beside itself with enthusiasm for its new god the son of Semele. But Pentheus its king refuses to be led away by the popular frenzy, and sends out his officers to find and bring before him the pretended deity. Bacchus they cannot find, but they bring before the king one of his votaries, who vindicates his belief by relating the punishment inflicted on his comrades, who had thought to play a trick on the god, and lead him captive.

Acœtes tells his tale. 'I began life as a poor fisherman, but I grew tired of sticking limpet-like to the same rock, and so studied the simple rules of navigation so as to venture further from home.'

ILLE metu vacuus 'Nomen mihi' dixit 'Acoetes,	119.1.107
Patria Maconia est, humili de plebe parentes.	
Non mihi quæ duri colerent, pater, arva iuveni,	160
Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit.	
Pauper et ipse fuit, linoque solebat et hamis	
Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces.	
Ars illi sua census erat. Quum traderet artem,	
'Accipe quas habeo, studii successor et heres,'	
Dixit 'opes:' moriensque mihi nil ille reliquit,	
10 Praeter aquas; unum hoc possum appellare paternum.	

3 The three sources of wealth among the ancients.

5 lino, nets.

7 *traderet* combines the idea of handing on by teaching with that of bequeathing as an inheritance.

Mox ego, ne scopulis haererem semper in îsdem,  
 Addidici regimen dextra moderante carinae  
 Flectere et Oleniae sidus pluviale capellae,  
 Taygetenque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque notavi,  
 Ventorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos. 106. 1

On one of my voyages I happened to land in Chios. When I summoned my companions to rejoin the ship they brought with them a girlish-looking youth whom they had carried off from the shore. I saw by his face and gait that it was no mortal that they had taken, and prayed his favour, but they laughed my prayers to scorn.

Forte petens Delon Chiaë telluris ad oras  
 Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis,  
 Doque leves saltus udaeque immittor arenæ. 106. (a)

- Nox ubi consumpta est,—Aurora rubescere primo  
 20 Coeperat :—exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes  
 Admoneo, monstroque viam, quæ ducat ad undas.  
 Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulto promittat ab alto, 149  
 Prospicio, comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.  
 ‘Adsumus en!’ inquit sociorum primus Opheltès, 130  
 Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,  
 Virginea puerum ducit per littora forma. 115  
 Ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, 111  
 Vixque sequi. Specto cultum faciemque gradumque;  
 Nil ibi quod credi posset mortale, videbam. 150  
 30 Et sensi, et dixi sociis ‘Quod numen in isto p. 23. not  
 Corpore sit, dubito, sed corpore numen in isto est. 149

11 The mere fisherman is tied to one place. The simple navigation of the ancients depended entirely on the signs of the sky.

17 *dextris*, so passing under the island. Greek mariners preferred to keep in shore, and so from Mæonia to Delos would leave Chios on the right.

This appears to be the only instance of the simple accusative (*littora*) after *adduco*.

20 *inferre*, the poets often use the infinitive in oblique petition.

21 *ducat*, which, I told them, led.

25 This sort of kidnapping was not thought dishonourable.

28 The three things which most betray breeding—dress, physiognomy, and gait.

Quisquis es, o faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis : 107

His quoque des veniam.' 'Pro nobis mitte precari,'

Dictys ait, quo non alius conscendere summas

p. 140. VII.  
B. 2

Ociur antennae, prenoque rudente relabi.

Hoc Libys, hoc flavus, prorae tutela, Melanthus,

Hoc probat Alcimedon, et qui requiemque modumque

Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus :

Hoc omnes alii : praedae tam caeca cupido est.

As owner of the ship I opposed his being brought on board, but I was overpowered. Bacchus, for he it was, awoke with the tumult, and in answer to their perfidious promises to convey him whither he would, requested to be carried to Naxos.

40 'Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum

Perpetiar' dixi, 'pars hic mihi maxima iuris.'

131

Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni

De numero Lycabas, qui Tusca pulsus ab urbe

Exilium dira poenam pro caede luebat.

Is mihi, dum resto, iuvenili guttura pugno

107. 153. 2

Rupit, et excussum misisset in aequora, si non

p. 144. XI. B.  
III.

Haesisset, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.

Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,...

Bacchus enim fuerat...veluti clamore solutus

50 Sit sopor, aque mero redeant in pectora sensus,

152. I. 6

'Quid facitis ? quis clamor ?' ait, 'qua, dicite, nautae,

Huc ope perveni ? quo me deferre paratis ?'

'Pone metum,' Proreus 'et quos contingere portus

38 Epopeus was the boatswain (Gk. *κελεύστης*), who by voice or flute gave the time to the rowers.

41 The vessel was his, so that he had the right to decide what should come on board. *Pinum* the timber for the ship, by the figure called Metonymy (or transfer of names): so we use 'steel' for 'sword,' 'mahogany' for 'table,' 'copper' for 'caldron.'

43 This seems to have given rise to the name 'Tuscan mariners.'

47 He was stunned, but caught in the cordage, and so was saved from falling overboard.

53 Order, *ade quos portus velis contingere.*



Ede velis,' dixit, 'terra sistere petita.'

'Naxos' ait Liber 'cursus advertite vestros.

101

Illa mihi domus est, vobis erit hospita tellus.'

I took the helm and turned the ship's course for Naxos, but this was not what my comrades meant. I would not be a party to their plots, and resigned the helm to another.

Per mare fallaces perque omnia numina iurant

Sic fore, meque iubent pietae dare vela carinae.

p. 142. l. (5)

Dextera Naxos erat: dextra mihi hintea danti

60 'Quid facis, o demens? quis te furor' inquit 'Acoete,'

Pro se quisque, 'tenet? laevam pete.' Maxima nutu

Pars mihi significat, pars, quid velit, aure susurrat.

149

Obstupui, 'Capiat' que 'aliquis moderamina' dixi

Meque ministerio scelerisque artis removi.

123

Inceper a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen.

E quibus Aethalion 'Te scilicet omnis in uno

Nostra salus posita est!' ait, et subit ipse meumque

Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relictis.

Then Bacchus, further mocking them, appeals to them with tears, as helpless in their hands. They only pull the harder, but the vessel is as motionless for all their efforts as "painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Tum deus illudens, tamquam modo denique fraudem

70 Senserit, e puppi pontum prospectat adunca

152 l. 6

Et flenti similis 'Non haec mihi litora, nautae,

Promisistis' ait, 'non haec mihi terra rogata est.

107. (d)

Quo merui poenam facto? quae gloria vestra est,

Si puerum iuvenes, si multi fallitis unum?'

59 Naxos lies about S.S.W. of Chios and would lie to the left of their course for Delos, so that the geography must not be too closely pressed. The sailors may have wished to return home with their captive.

63 Greek ships had two rudders, see Acts xxvii. 40.

66 Do not think you are the only one that can steer.

68 *diversa*, in its original sense, the opposite direction.

71 Cf. iv. 81.

74 The advantage of strength and numbers is on your side.

- Iamdudum flebam : lacrimas manus impia nostras  
 Ridet, et impellit properantibus aequora remis.  
 Per tibi nunc ipsum, nec enim praesentior illo 124. 1  
 Est deus, adiuro, tam me tibi vera referre,  
 Quam veri maiora fide; stetit aequore puppis  
 80 Haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret. 152. 1. 6  
 Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant,  
 Velaque deducunt, geminaque ope currere temptant.  
 Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo  
 Serpunt et gravidis distinguunt vela corymbis.

At the waving of the god's wand, he is surrounded by his customary train. One after another the sailors jump overboard, and are turned into dolphins, but Accætes is saved.

- Ipse racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis 100  
 Pampineis agitat velatam frondibus hastam.  
 Quem circa tigres simulacraque inania lyncum  
 Pictarumque iacent fera corpora pantherarum.  
 Exsiluere viri, sive hoc insania fecit,  
 90 Sive timor : primusque Medon nigrescere coepit  
 Corpore, et expresso spinæ curvamine flecti.  
 Incipit huic Lycabas : ' In quæ miracula ' dixit  
 ' Verteris ? ' et lati rictus et panda loquenti 107  
 Naris erat, squamamque cutis durata trahebat.

77 *ipsum*, Bacchus. Both in Latin and Greek it is common in adjurations to put the personal pronoun between the preposition (*per* or *εἰς*) and its case.

79 *veri maiora fide*, too great to be accepted as true.

82 *deducunt*. Cp. VIII. 85.

83 Ivy was especially associated with the worship of Bacchus.

86 It served as a thyrsus.

87 These animals are probably connected with the legendary conquest of India by Bacchus. He was generally represented, (as in Titian's famous picture of Bacchus and Ariadne in our National Gallery) in a chariot drawn by lynxes or panthers. They are here only *inania simulacra*.

91 They were turned into dolphins, which (Met. II. 265) are called *curvi* dolphins.

92 Before he could *smile* he was transformed.

- At Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, 153. 2  
 In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, et illas  
 Iam non esse manus, iam pinnas posse vocari.  
 Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes  
 Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas 115  
 100 Corpore desiluit; falcata novissima cauda est,  
 Qualia dimidia sinuantur cornua lunae.  
 Undique dant saltus, multaque aspergine rorant,  
 Emerguntque iterum, redeuntque sub aequora rursus,  
 Inque chori ludunt speciem, lascivaque iactant  
 Corpora et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant.  
 De modo viginti, tot enim ratis illa ferebat,  
 Restabam solus. Pavidum gelidumque trementi  
 Corpore vixque meum firmat deus 'Excute' dicens.  
 'Corde metum, Diamque tene.' Delatus in illam 123  
 110 Accessi sacris, Baccheaque sacra frequento.' 106. (a)
- 95 He tries to turn the oars in the other direction in hopes of escaping thus.  
 98 *ad*, reaching towards.  
 102 A vigorous description of dolphins at play.  
 107 Join *gelidum trementi corpore*. *vix meum*, hardly under my own control.  
 109 *Diam*, another name for Naxos.

## XIX.

### JUNO'S REVENGE.

‘And tragic Ino’s son, the which became  
A god of sea through his sad mother’s blame,  
Now hight Palæmon, and is sailor’s friend.’

SPENSER. FAERY QUEENE. IV. II.

#### ARGUMENT.

Juno, jealous of the protection given by Ino to the infant Bacchus, visits her and her husband Athamas with madness. The latter fancies his wife to be a lioness, gives chase to her, and kills one of their children. Ino throws herself with the other from a rock and becomes a goddess of the sea.

Juno looks with jealousy on the successes of Bacchus. Pentheus has been slain by his mother’s madness : why should not the same weapon be used by Bacchus’ foe ?

TUM vero totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis	121. B.
Numen erat, magnasque novi matertera vires	
Narrat ubique dei, de totque sororibus expers	
Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecere sorores.	119. 1
Aspicit hanc, natis thalamoque Athamantis habentem	111
Sublimes animos et alumno numine, Iuno,	
Nec tulit, et secum ‘Potuit de pelice natus	
Vertere Maenios pelagoque immergere nautas,	
Et laceranda suae nati dare viscera matri,	
10 Et triplices operire novis Minyëidas alis :	112

2 *matertera*, Ino was the sister of Semele, and took Bacchus under her care when his mother had perished.

3 *tot sororibus*, Semele, destroyed by Jove’s thunder; Autonoe, mother of Aetæon, who was torn in pieces by his own hounds; Agave, who had slain her own son Pentheus.

8 *nautas*, see the preceding tale.

9 *matri*, Agave; *nati*, Pentheus.

10 *Minyëidas*, Leucippe, Arsilpe, Alcithoe, daughters of Minyas king of Orchomenus. They were said to have been changed into bats for their contempt of Bacchus, and his worship.

Nil poterit Iuno nisi inultos flere dolores?  
 Idque mihi satis est? hæc una potentia nostra est?  
 Ipse docet, quid agam—fas est et ab hoste doceri;  
 Quidque furor valeat, Penthea caede satisque  
 Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur eatque  
 Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?’

140

p. 141. IX. 5

106. (1)

She goes down to the nether world, and demands the help of the Furies.

Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo;  
 Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.  
 Pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta, novique  
 20 Qua sit iter, manes, Stygiam qua ducat ad urbem, 149  
 Ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.  
 Sustinet ire illuc caelesti sede relicta,—  
 Tantum odiis iraeque dabat,—Saturnia Iuno.  
 Quo simul intravit, sacroque a corpore pressum  
 Ingemuit limen, tria Cerberus extulit ora  
 Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores  
 Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen. 123  
 Quam simul agnorunt inter caliginis umbras,  
 Surrexere deae. Sedes scelerata vocatur :  
 30 Viscera praebebat Tityos lanianda, novemque 144. 2  
 Iugeribus distentus erat; tibi, Tantale, nullae  
 Deprenduntur aquae, quaeque imminet, effugit arbos;  
 Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum;  
 Volvitur Ixion et se sequiturque fugitque.

11 *nil*, acc. after *poterit*, in appos. with *flere*.

13 *Ipse*, Bacchus. *agam*, deliberative subjunctive, unchanged in the oblique after a primary tense.

19 It is a trackless dismal waste, and waiting souls idly wander, seeking their way in vain.

24 *pressum*, under the weight.

26 *simul*, as being three-mouthed.

30 Cp. XIII. 41, following, and notes. *petis*, when it has rolled back again.

- Molirique suis letum patruelibus ausae  
 Assiduae repetunt quas perdant Belides undas. 150  
 Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torva 115  
 Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo  
 Sisiphon aspiciens 'Cur hic e fratribus' inquit  
 40 'Perpetuas patitur poenas, Athamanta superbum  
 Regia dives habet, qui me cum coniuge semper  
 Sprevit?' et exponit causas odiiq; viaeq;  
 Quidque velit. Quod vellet erat, ne regia Cadmi 149. p. 142. 2  
 Staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.

The Furies consent and Juno returns. Tisiphone, in grisly shape, sets out for the house of Athamas.

- Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos  
 Movit et obstantes reiecit ab ore colubras,  
 Atque ita 'Non longis opus est ambagibus' inquit: 119. (α) 3  
 'Facta puta, quaecumque iubes; inamabile regnum  
 Desere, teque refer caeli melioris ad auras.'  
 50 Laeta redit Iuno, quam caelum intrare parantem 140. 4  
 Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris.  
 Nec mora, Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit.  
 Importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem  
 Induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue, p. 134. III.  
 Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitatur euntem B. 4  
 Et Pavor et Terror trepidoque Insania vultu. 115  
 Limine constiterat: postes tremuisse feruntur  
 Aeolii, pallorque fores infecit acernas.  
 Solque locum fugit.

38 *vidit*. Cp. XII. 62. *rursus ab*, turning away from him.

39 *hic...Athamanta* = ὅδε μὲν... Ἀθάμαντα ὅτι, why is he...*whilst* Athamas.

40 *vellet*, virtually oblique. *ne*, the negative belongs to the first clause only.

51 She had incurred the pollution of those who mingle with the dead.

53 *importuna*, bringing misery: cp. *infelix* l. 61.

56 Athamas was a son of Aeolus.

Ino and Athamas seek to leave the house, but the Fury stands in their way, and launches at them her dire venom.

- Monstris exterrita coniunx,* 111
- 60 *Territus est Athamas, tectoque exire parabant ;* 129  
*Obstitit infelix aditumque obsedit Erinys,*  
*Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis*  
*Caesariem excussit ; motae sonuere colubrae :*  
*Inde duos mediis abruptit crinibus angues,*  
*Pestiferaque manu raptos immisit ; at illi*  
*Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant,*  
*Inspirantque graves animas ; nec vulnera membris*  
*Ulla ferunt : mens est, quae diros sentiat ictus.* 150  
*Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,*
- 70 *Oris Cerberei spumas et virus Echidnae,*  
*Erroresque vagos, caecaeque obliviae mentis,*  
*Et scelus et lacrimas rabiemque et caedis amorem,* 132  
*Omnia trita simul, quae sanguine mixta recenti*  
*Coxerat aere cavo, viridi versata cicuta.*  
*Dumque pavent illi, vertit furiale venenum*  
*Pectus in amborum, praecordiaque intima movit.*  
*Tum face iactata per eundem saepius orbem*  
*Consequitur motis velociter ignibus ignes.*  
*Sic victrix iussique potens ad inania magni* 133
- 80 *Regna redit Ditis, sumptumque recingitur anguem.* p. 134. III.  
 B. 4

Athamas in his madness imagines his wife with her children to be a lioness with two cubs : he tears the little Learchus from her bosom and dashes him to the ground. Ino in Bacchic frenzy flies with her other child and throws herself from a rock into the sea.

### Protinus Aeolides media furibundus in aula

67 *graves*, deadly.

74 'Root of hemlock, digg'd i' the dark,' is one of the ingredients of Hecate's cauldron. *Macbeth*, Act iv. Sc. 1.

77, 78. So as to make it appear a continuous circle of flame. Taken probably from witch scenes on the stage.

Clamat 'Io, comites, his retia tendite silvis !  
 Hic modo cum gemina visa est mihi prole leaena,  
 Utque ferae sequitur vestigia coniugis amens :  
 Deque sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum  
 Bracchia tendentem rapit et bis terque per auras  
 More rotat fundae, rigidoque infantia saxo  
 Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater,  
 Seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni,

- 90 Exululat passisq[ue] fugit male sana capillis : 115  
 Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis  
 'Euhoe Bacche'sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Iuno  
 Risit et 'Hos usus praestet tibi' dixit 'alumnus.'  
 Imminet aequoribus scopulus : pars ima cavatur 106. (a)  
 Fluctibus et tectas defendit ab imbribus undas,  
 Summa riget frontemque in apertum porrigit aequor.  
 Occupat hunc—vires insania fecerat—Ino,  
 Seque super pontum nullo tardata timore  
 Mittit onusque suum. Percussa recanduit unda.

By the intervention of Venus the two become deities of the sea.

- 100 At Venus immeritae neptis miserata labores 135  
 Sic patruo blandita suo est : ' O numen aquarum, 106. 3  
 Proxima cui caelo cessit, Neptune, potestas : 106. 1  
 Magna quidem posco, sed tu miserere meorum, 136  
 Iactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso,  
 Et dis adde tuis ; aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est.  
 Annuit oranti Neptunus et abstulit illis 106. (a)  
 Quod mortale fuit, maiestatemque verendam  
 Imposuit, nomenque simul faciemque novavit :  
 Leucotheaque deum cum matre Palaemona dixit.

84 *ut ferae*, as if she were some wild beast.

88 *denique*, hitherto she had stood dumb-founded.

90 *male* is often used with adjectives instead of the prefix *in*.

91 *To.* iv. 37.





## XX.

### THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

'The adjoining fane the assembled Greeks express'd  
And hunting of the Calydonian beast,  
CEnides' valour and his envied prize,  
The fatal power of Atalanta's eyes.'

DRYDEN. PALAMON AND ARCITE.

#### ARGUMENT.

A wild boar was sent by the angry Diana to ravage the lands of CEneus. A general hunt is proclaimed. The boar is killed by Meleager, who gives part of the prize to Atalanta, as having drawn the first blood.

Diana is angry because she has been passed over in the thank-offerings which CEneus has given to the other gods, and sends a wild boar to devastate the neighbourhood of Calydon.

SPARSERAT Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes

Theseos, et populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,

Huius opem magnis imploravere periclis.

107

Huius opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet,

162. I. 5

Sollicita supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi

Sus erat, infestae famulus vindexque Dianae.

Oenea namque ferunt pleni successibus anni

Primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyaeo,

145. (a)

Palladios flavae latices libasse Minervae.

106. 3.

10 Coeptus ab agricolis superos pervenit ad omnes

Ambitiosus honor: solas sine ture relictas

Præteritæ cessasse ferunt Latoidos aras.

2 *Achaia*, put for 'Greece' generally.

9 *latices*, used for any fluid. The olive is sacred to Pallas.

10 *agricolis*, sc. *dis*. Ceres, Bacchus, Minerva.

11 *ambitiosus*, active, exciting ambition: so *invidiosa*. XI. 10.

12 *cessasse*, from want of offerings.

Tangit et ira deos. 'At non impune feremus,  
 Quaeque inhonoratae, non et dicemur inultae'  
 Inquit, et Oeneos ultorem spreta per agros  
 Misit aprum, quanto maiores herbida tauros  
 Non habet Epiros, sed habent Sicula arva minores.  
 Is modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba,  
 Nunc matura metit fleturi vota coloni,

124. 2

- 20 Et Cererem in spicis interceptit. Area frustra,  
 Et frustra exspectant promissas horrea messes.  
 Sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmitte fetus,  
 Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivae.  
 Saevit et in pecudes: non has pastorve canesve,  
 Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.

Meleager comes with the picked youth of Greece to the rescue: with them too comes  
 Atalanta, a maiden votaress of Diana, with whom Meleager falls in love.

Diffugiunt populi, nec se nisi moenibus urbis  
 Esse putant tutos; donec Meleagros et una  
 Lecta manus iuvenum coëre cupidine laudis:  
 Tu que simul nemoris decus O Tegeaea Lycæi.

112

p. 133. B. 3

- 30 Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem:  
 Crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum:  
 Ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea laevo  
 Telorum custos: arcum quoque laeva tenebat.  
 Talis erat cultu: facies, quam dicere vere  
 Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis.  
 Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros  
 Optavit, renuente deo, flammisque latentes  
 Hausit, et 'O felix siquem dignabitur' inquit

150

15 *Oeneos*, note the scansion. *ultorem*. The Latin loves these concrete personal forms.

16 The Sicilian cattle which are famous are smaller, the Epirote are not larger.  
*quanto* = *tantum ut eo*.

32 *eburnea*. *pharetra*, and so *fem*.

'Ista virum!' Nec plura sinit tempusque pudorque  
40 Dicere: maius opus magni certaminis urguet.

The boar is roused, and tears through the wood. The hounds disperse, and the huntsmen attack in vain.

- Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat aetas, 119. 1  
Incipit a plano, devexaque prospicit arva.  
Quo postquam venere viri, pars retia tendunt,  
Vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars pressa sequuntur 106. (a)  
Signa pedum, cupiuntque suum reperire periculum.  
Concava vallis erat, quo se demittere rivi  
Assuerant pluvialis aquae: tenet ima lacunae p.138.VI.(c)  
Lenta salix ulvaeque leves iuncique palustres  
Viminaque et longa parvae sub arundine cannae.  
50 Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes  
Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes. 123  
Sternitur incursu nemus, et propulsa fragorem  
Silva dat. Exclamant iuvenes, praetentaque forti  
Tela tenent dextra lato vibrantia ferro.  
Ille ruit spargitque canes, ut quisque furenti 106. (a)  
Obstat, et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.  
Cuspis Echionio primum contorta lacerto  
Vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.  
Proxima, si nimis mittentis viribus usa  
60 Non foret, in tergo visa est haesura petito:  
Longius it; auctor teli Pagasaeus Iason.  
'Phoebe,' ait Ampycides 'si te coluique coloque,  
Da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo!  
Qua potuit, precibus deus annuit. Ictus ab illo est, 106. 3  
Sed sine vulnere, aper; ferrum Diana volanti

44 *pressa*, i.e. *ab apro*.

61 *it*, perf. for *iiit*.

65 *vulnus* implies that the skin is pierced.

- Abstulerat iaculo, lignum sine acumine venit.  
 Ira feri mota est, nec fulmine lenius arsit :  
 Emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma.  
 Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,  
 70 Quum petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres,  
 In iuvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus  
 Fertur, et Eupalamon Pelagonaque, dextra tuentes  
 Cornua, prosternit. Socii rapuere iacentes.  
 Forsitan et Pylus citra Troiana perisset  
 Tempora ; sed sumpto posita conamine ab hasta  
 Arboris insiluit, quae stabat proxima, ramis,  
 Despexitque, loco tutus, quem fugerat hostem.  
 Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis  
 Imminet exitio, fidensque recentibus armis  
 80 Ornytidae magni rostro femur hausit adunco.  
 At gemini, nondum caelestia sidera, fratres,  
 Ambo conspicui, nive candidioribus ambo  
 Vectabantur equis, ambo vibrata per auras  
 Hastarum tremulo quatiebant apicula motu.  
 Vulnera fecissent, nisi saetiger inter opacas,  
 Nec iaculis isset nec equo loca pervia, silvas.  
 Persequitur Telamon, studioque incautus eundi  
 Pronus ab arborea cecidit radice retentus.

108. (a)

At last Atalanta draws blood. Meleager rejoices at her success.

- Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeaea sagittam  
 90 Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu.

68 *spirat*, intrans.

69 The picture is taken from a catapult or ballista.

73 *cornua*, wings, as in battle array.

79 *recentibus*, freshly sharpened.

81 Castor and Pollux : for the white steeds compare the story of the battle of the Lake Regillus. (Macaulay's Lay.)

86 Order, *loci nec iaculis nec equo pervia*.

Fixa sub aure feri summum destringit arundo  
 Corpus, et exiguo rubefecit sanguine saetas.  
 Nec tamen illa sui successu laetior ictus,  
 Quam Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur,  
 Et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem,  
 Et 'Meritum' dixisse 'feres virtutis honorem.'  
 Erubuere viri, seque exhortantur, et addunt  
 Cum clamore animos, iaciuntque sine ordine tela.  
 Turba nocet iactis, et quos petit, impedit ictus.

111

The attack is renewed without success till Meleager brings the animal to bay, and kills him. He shares the spoil with Atalanta.

100 At manus Oenidae variat, missisque duabus  
 Hasta prior terra, medio stetit altera tergo.  
 Nec mora, dum saevit, dum corpora versat in orbem,  
 Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit,  
 Vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram,  
 Splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos.  
 Gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo,  
 Victricemque petunt dextrae coniungere dextram.  
 Immanemque ferum multa tellure iacentem  
 Mirantes spectant, neque adhuc contingere tutum  
 110 Esse putant; sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentat.  
 Ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit,  
 Atque ita 'Sume mei spoliū, Nonacria, iuris'  
 Dixit 'et in partem veniat mea gloria tecum.'  
 Protinus exuvias, rigidis horrentia saetis  
 Terga dat et magnis insignia dentibus ora.

106. (a)

97 *virt*, emphatic: at being beaten by a woman.

100 *variāt*, i.e. changes the luck.

103 *novo*, from this second wound.

110 So as to claim a share in the slaughter.

112 *Nonacria*, from a hill in Arcadia.











